Build Greater East Asia We
Will, With Fiery Spirit
And Iron Will

Nippon Times

Nippon's Action Spells Construction, Enemy Action
Spells Self-Destruction

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NIPPON'S MIGHT WILL DECIMATE PLAN OF ENEMY

Decisions Made at Quebec Will Be Shattered by Preparedness Here, Says Isono

RIDICULES F.D.R.'S TALKS

Speech in Canadian Parliament Seen as Pleading for More Outside Aid

Commenting upon the recent Churchill-Roosevelt Conference held at Quebec, Deputy Spokesman Yuzo Isono of the Board of Information, in his statement made at the regular press conference for foreign correspondents, Friday, declared that Japan's preparedness and her ever-growing fighting strength will shatter into oblivion any military and political decisions made at Quebec just she has done since the first shot was fired.

Referring to the fact that after the parley, President Roosevelt made an address at the Canadian House of Parliament, Mr. Isono severely ridiculed the American President for his frantic efforts to win the hearts of the Canadian people even by "descending from the high dignity of the presidency of the United States and delivering a speech which certainly reflects upon the good name of the Americans, if they still have any good name left."

Text of Statement

The text of Deputy Spokesman Isono's statement follows:

"Before the Quebec Conference actually started, the New York Herald Tribune gave a clever description in its editorial, I quote, by saying, 'We set the stage for another Churchill-Roosevelt Conference with battalions of cameramen and with important work by every promise of a lot of large, meaningless and high-sounding public statements to keep the customers happy until the next time.'

"As a fitting climax to such a show, Mr. Roosevelt demonstrated his knack for showmanship by descending from the high dignity of the presidency of the United States and delivering a speech which certainly reflects upon the good name of the Americans, if they still have any good name left. Columbus Circle would have provided a better setting than the austere dignity of the Canadian House of Parliament.

"It is quite conceivable that Mr. Roosevelt gave such a speech with the same purpose for which Canada was chosen as a scene of the Anglo-American Conference. That purpose was to arouse the war interest of the Canadian people to a far greater extent and to solicit more Canadian support in the prosecution of the war which having entered upon a decisive stage, has become too burdensome for the United States and Britain to shoulder alone.

"To win the hearts of the Canadian people, therefore, Mr. Roosevelt spoke lustily to the gallery playing up to mass emotions. On the other hand, his speech strongly indicates his annoyance over the growing oppositions in his own country among such men as Congressman Ditter who described the principle of the Atlantic Charter on the so-called 'Four Freedoms' as sheer nonsense and others, which reflect the war-weariness in the United States.

Having Tough Time

"By the very fact that he chose the occasion of visiting Canada to refute the charges from his own home front exposes clearly enough that he is having tough time keeping supporters of his ambiguous and aimless war policies. On one point, the American President is honest and that is he does not want to go back to the 'good old days' but rather longs for a new order of better days. His new order represents one of those empty hopes to keep his home fronters satisfied.

"Meanwhile, we are building a new order which because it is based on righteousness and justice and because it is proceeding rapidly and concretely toward its consummation is causing Mr. Roosevelt no end of irritation.

"It is our dictum that our preparedness and our ever-growing fighting power will shatter into oblivion any military and political decisions made at Quebec just as we have done since the first shot was fired."

His Majesty Hears Lecture On Industry of Coal Mining

Kenjiro Matsumoto, Cabinet Adviser and President of Coal Control Association, Delivers Talk At Imperial Palace

His Majesty the Emperor was gracious enough to listen to a lecture delivered by Kenjiro Matsumoto, Cabinet adviser and President of the Coal Control Association, on the subject "Coal Mining" in the antechamber of the Imperial Palace at 10 a.m. on Friday.

Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal Marquis Koichi Kido, Grand Chamberlain Admiral Saburo Hyakutake and Chief Aide-de-Camp General Shigeru Hasunuma were privileged to hear the lecture as on the previous occasions.

On his withdrawal from the Palace, Mr. Matsumoto sent telegrams of instructions to all branch managers of the Coal Control Association, representatives of its members and directors of leading coal mines advising them to exert their utmost efforts toward a large increase of coal production in obedience to the Imperial Wishes.

At 3 p.m. the same day, Mr. Matsumoto summoned the whole staff members of the Nippon Coal Company numbering about 500 and transmitted to them the gracious Imperial Wishes and instructed them to devote themselves heart and soul to the production increase.

In this connection, Mr. Matsumoto respectfully issued the following statement:

"At the gracious summons of the Imperial Court, I with awe and trepidation proceeded to the Imperial Palace and respectfully made a lecture on the present conditions of coal mining in the presence of His Imperial Majesty. I, moreover, was honored with various Imperial questions put to me. It is with deep reverence for me to state here that His Imperial Majesty has deep solicitude for coal mining.

"This special solicitude given by His Imperial Majesty is full of glory and honor to all those who are engaged in coal mining, for which I am extremely moved. I am firmly resolved to devote all my energy to increase the production of coal thereby doing my bit to repay the boundless Imperial Favors."

NATIVES IN CELEBES GET MEDICAL CARE

Elated by Treatment as Dutch Completely Ignored Them—Movies Shown

Domei

MACASSAR, August 27.—The recent campaign which started on August 17 in nearly a score of islands in the Celebes area under the Government's auspices to improve the health of the natives inhabitants was successfully concluded.

In view of the fact that the old Dutch Government Authorities had never visited the islands during their 300-year rule, the campaign agents were greeted with overwhelming joy by the islanders.

The agents found deplorable conditions existing in the islands with skin, respiratory, intestinal, optical diseases, and malaria forming some of the main epidemics discovered among the inhabitants. To those who were infected with the diseases, immediate treatments were given. Striking examples of the victory of medical science, which the people were inclined to interpret as miracles, were discernible everywhere as they warmly thanked the agents for the recovery of their health or the gaining of their new physical freedom.

Besides medical treatment, the islanders were treated to motion pictures. Most of them were completely ignorant of the filming machine and a great number of them who were not satisfied with a single night's showing toured the other islands with the motion picture squad. The motion pictures included the introduction of various aspects of Japan.

The agents upon returning here unanimously agreed their tour of the islands gained staunch friends amongst the islanders, who were now convinced their future and destiny are in capable and sympathetic hands.

CEYLON IS FORESEEN AS IMPORTANT BASE

Foe May Plan Recapturing South Territories

Domei

LISBON, August 26.—Ceylon will become an important base for operations against Japan with the organization of the Southeastern Asia Anti-Axis Headquarters under the command of Vice-Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, reported Reuters from Colombo today.

The dispatch said that it is unlikely the headquarters will be established at New Delhi.

Youth Corps Reorganized

Domei

ROME, August 25.—The Italian Catholic Youths Corps, which was forced to disband by the Fascist Party in 1927, was recently reorganized and has revived its activities.

GERMANS BATTLING REDS NEAR STALINO

Strong Positions Set Up to Counter Soviet Drives From Two Directions

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 26.—The German forces in the Don basin area, with their strong point at Stalino, the vital part of the system of communications in the area, have taken up positions in the shape of the teeth of a saw, and are keeping up a severe battle of attrition with the Red Army which, operating from a point southwest of Voroshilovograd and Donetsko-Amvrosievka is trying to attack Stalino from the south and the north.

The Germans, utilizing the railways that traverse the area crosswise and lengthwise, make their appearance where it is not suspected by the Soviet forces that they will show, and effect surprise attacks on the Soviets with the object of thrusting at the Soviets' vulnerable points.

The Reds are in a state of exhaustion and it is evident that they are making a hard fighting. They have had strong wedges driven into them by the Germans in two places since today and seem at a loss to restore their front.

Meanwhile, the Red forces in the sector northwest of Kharkov, meeting with a violent counter-attack by German mobile units, have swiftly shifted the direction of attack to the south and north and are anxious to break through the German position

A very severe fight between the German and Red mobile units is developing over the whole of a wide area along the shores of the Psiol River, west of Senkov, the Red Star reports.

The Red forces, according to a Reuter dispatch from Duncan Hoover, seem to have started a fresh offensive south of Kharkov today. The message says nothing about the direction in which the Reds are trying to advance.

Soviet Unit Annihilated

Domei

BERLIN, August 26.—The German military authorities today made the following statement about the fighting on the Eastern Front:

"The German forces in a counter-attack on the Mius front surrounded and annihilated a Red unit. Detailed information about the operation is not on hand yet.

"The Red offensive on the Mius front had been launched to check the Reich reserve forces on the front. The same thing can be said of the Red offensive in the Isyum area. The Reich High Command had guessed the Red offensive before it had come, and had done everything that could be done for meeting the situation.

"The Reich High Command also ordered the withdrawal of the forces from Akhtyrka. The move was carried out without receiving Red pressure and while it was not suspected in the least by the Soviets. This is why the Red forces were bombarding the city for a long time after the withdrawal was completed."

ENEMY LOSSES ARE MOUNTING IN AIR ATTACK

60 R.A.F. Machines Downed by Reich Forces During August 23 Night Raid

10% HIT IS SCORED

Anti-Axis Raiders Lose 15 Planes During Bombing of Foggia in Italy

Domei

BERLIN, August 26.—The Reich military authorities today announced that 60 of the Royal Air Force bombers that made a raid on Berlin on the night of August 23 had been shot down. The same number of planes were admitted by the British to have been lost.

Considering that the number shot down in raids on Berlin had hitherto been 30 or so, the anti-Axis ventures seem to have become twice as costly. If the British communique that some 5,000 airmen participated in the raid is to be credited, the number of planes that took part in the action will be about 700. The loss would thus be nearly 10 per cent, a considerable sacrifice for a night raid.

Lost 101 Week Ago

About a week ago anti-Axis air units carried out attacks on the Schweinfurt and Regensburg areas in broad daylight and had 101 of their planes shot down. This also showed that daylight bombings had become twice as costly as before.

These figures are taken as proofs of the fact that German air defense facilities have been markedly improved. As they include such new arms as high-angle guns of a new design, night fighters and radio-detectors, no details have been given out but it has been demonstrated that if the anti-Axis air forces strengthen their nerve warfare on the German people by indiscriminate bombings, the German air defense force is not asleep but is taking heavier and heavier toll.

Meanwhile, efficient units of the Luftwaffe, engaged a British fighter unit in the skies 250 kilometers west of Brest and downed seven British planes in a furious dogfight and heated chase that ensued.

As soon as the opposing units mingled in terrific dogfights three British planes were instantly downed, and as the awe-strucken enemy fliers began a mad dash for safety, sleek German pursuit planes doggedly pursued the fleeing craft and bagged four other enemy machines.

15 Downed at Foggia

Domei

LISBON, August 27.—The anti-Axis air unit that attacked Foggia in southern Italy yesterday lost 15 planes, according to a communique of the enemy headquarters.

A powerful Anglo-American formation of Lightning fighters, Liberator bombers and "Flying Fortresses" struck Foggia but they were engaged by 60 to 100 Axis planes and in the combat 15 of them were shot down.

The German military authorities declared that an Axis bomber unit attacked anti-Axis supply lines in the Mediterranean yesterday and caused much damage. Another powerful Axis air unit raided Bizerta and Augusta and demolished many of the harbor facilities there.

Especially at Bizerta they set fire to a munitions depot, which collapsed in total ruin. In this attack, too, the Axis planes shot down 16 anti-Axis multi-motored bombers and six other craft.

INTERNAL ROW MOUNTS IN U.S.; F.D.R. BLAMED

State Department Controversy Centers Around Welles And Hull

NEXT MOVE WATCHED

War and Justice Authorities Disagree on Martial Law Status of Hawaii

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 26.—The "Palace Rebellion" in the United States Administration, which seemed to have taken a vacation with the adjournment of Congress, has again broken out at the State Department and jumped across the Pacific all the way to Hawaii.

The variance between Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles became public with the resignation of Welles and the "Washington Bout" seems to have entered the second round.

According to the weekly Time, the United States has three Departments of State. The first is the traditional, orthodox and almost feudal faction represented by Cordell Hull, which clings to international law and stands for reciprocal, compensatory trade agreements; the second is the reformist faction with the smart, first-class American diplomat Sumner Welles at the pivotal center and the last is the White House faction ruled by Roosevelt and which really decides and executes foreign policy.

Welles Over Hull

There have been many occasions on which Welles, taking advantage of his personal pull with Roosevelt as the latter's junior at Harvard, has gone over Hull's head to decide important matters of foreign policy in direct consultation with Roosevelt.

According to P.M., a New York journal, dated August 25, Hull had about enough of Welles' insubordination and had decided to resign. Senator Thomas T. Connally, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, James F. Byrnes, chairman of the War Mobilization Board, and others suggested to Roosevelt that unless Welles was dismissed Hull would resign. As the retention of Hull was important for the coming presidential election, Roosevelt decided to relieve Welles of his undersecretaryship but to keep him at the State Department as an expert on Soviet affairs in order to send him to Moscow as a special envoy to report to Premier Josef Stalin on the results of the Quebec conference and also to entrust him with a special mission to make arrangements between Roosevelt and Premier Stalin.

Welles, however, was peeved by the President's attempt to camouflage his dismissal in this manner and would not accept the compromise. Thus Roosevelt must settle the matter as soon as he returns from Quebec.

Popular With South

Hull is popular with the conservative southern Democrats, while if Welles is dismissed Roosevelt would incur the resentment of New Dealers and cause uneasiness among Latin American nations. It remains to be seen how Roosevelt will settle this knotty issue. At any rate, the matter does not allow of procrastination, as The New York Times points out:

"When intense wars are going on

(Continued on Page 2)

Leyte, Samar Isles in Philippine Group Readying for Independence Attainment

Domei

CEBU, August 26.—The progressive islands of Leyte and Samar, in the center of the east Philippine archipelago, are rapidly making preparations for Philippine Independence.

With peace and order restored more than a year and a half ago, the inhabitants are busily engaged in increasing agricultural production as one means of contributing toward economic self-sufficiency for the new, independent Philippines.

Following a recent inspection tour of these islands by members of the Visayan branch of the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines, it was further learned that Tacloban, situated on the northeast coast, Leyte, and the towns of Tanauan and Buranen in south Tacloban, hum with home industries and agriculture, while youngsters flock to school to learn Tagalog and the Japanese language.

Catbalogan, situated about the middle of the west coast of Samar, is a bustling city, serving as an outlet for various products from the hinterlands of the island, while two aged members of the Andre Bonifacios Katipunan hold sway in the village of Hinabangan, 13 kilometers south of Catbalogan, Vettrans, now 120-years old, is head of some 7,000 former Katipunan members, who are cooperating whole-heartedly with the present Administration to make the new Philippines worthy of independence.

Some 10 kilometers south of the village of Calbiga is the virgin territory of Hinabangan, which has been reclaimed for agricultural purposes and is already yielding rich crops of vegetables.

Strife, Animosity Increase Between U.S., Chiang Units

Cooperation Entirely Lacking as Fliers of Each Air Force Stand Idle and Poke Fun When One Side Takes Terrific Beating by Japanese

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, August 26.—The feeling of animosity for each other held by the United States air force in China and the Chungking air force has become more intense in recent days with the result that they show open glee when the other is being smashed by the Japanese Air Units.

While the American air force was being battered from the end of July to August by the Japanese Forces and was driven into almost complete impotency, the Chungking air force made no move to go to the aid and stayed close to Chungking and Chengtu. Not only did the Chungking airmen watch idly the Americans being blasted and pulverized, but they showed open joy in seeing them being beaten. That is because the Chungking airmen had held for a long time resentment and dissatisfaction against the arrogance of the Americans and their discriminatory attitude held toward the Chungking flying forces.

While that was going on, the Japanese turned suddenly and this time pounded Chungking. The Chungking fliers had a mistaken idea of why the Japanese did not raid Chungking for some time and thought complacently that their stronghold would not be raided, with the result that the raid was literally a bolt out of the blue and a terrific jolt. What they thought was happening to somebody else now was happening to them.

It was the Americans' turn to laugh. In spite of their being in a position to go to Chungking's aid they watched with smirks of satisfaction their so-called Allies being smashed. The Chungking airmen tried to show the Americans up by putting up a fight, but there was no chance for them to be able to cope with the veteran Japanese fliers.

Not only were the greater part of the Chungking planes there shot down; Chungking's industrial zone, built through the desperate application of Chungking's primitive science in an effort to gain some extent of self-sufficiency, was also reduced to ashes. Thus the mission given to the Chungking air force to defend Chungking was shattered and the Chungking airmen lost face completely.

While the American and Chungking air forces carry on thus, disunited and opposed to each other, the Japanese Air Units drive on in their huge-scale offensive to wipe out the enemy's air strength on the Continent.

The disunity in the enemy camp comes about not only from ill feeling. The fundamental reason lies deeper and on a more vital point. Chungking's trend of drifting away from America and Britain is becoming apparent in various points, and with the progress in the war is be coming further accelerated.

5 NATIONS RECOGNIZE REBEL FRENCH RULE

De Gaulle, Giraud Regime Acknowledged by U.S., Britain, Canada, Soviets, Brazil

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 26.—The United States, Britain, and Canada today conditionally recognized the puppet "French Committee of National Liberation," reports from Washington disclose. The Soviet Union and Brazil too are said to have taken similar steps.

The Rebel French Committee has not been recognized as the French "Government" but as a "Committee" led by General Charles de Gaulle and General Henri H. Giraud. In explaining this "conditional recognition," President Franklin Roosevelt today declared as follows:

"The French Commitee of National Liberation is an administrative organ and the American, British and Canadian recognition of the Committee is valid only concerning the French territories under its rule. Which means that French Indo-China, for example, is not included. Many conditions are still attached to the Committee's future activity and on military questions it will continue under Anglo-American control.

"The United States welcomes the birth of such a Committee as this and hopes that France will be recovered soon. Questions on national defense which will arise will be handled in a suitable manner when they arise."

JAPANESE CLEAN-UP KIANGSU, ANHUI FOE

Domei

HSUCHOW, August 26.—Picked Japanese units engaged in mopping-up operations started a campaign for the annihilation of enemy forces in Kiangsu and Anhui Provinces on August 24. They have thus far taken 13 prisoners. The enemy has left behind 215 bodies.

Domei

TAIYUAN, August 26.—An undisclosed Japanese unit, which is conducting a clean-up fighting in the Laiyuan area in Shansi Province, achieved great results against the Chungking and Communist forces during the middle part of this month.

The enemy left behind 404 dead while the prisoners taken by the Japanese totaled 399. The trophies included one trench mortar, 19 heavy and light machine-guns, and 200 rifles.

U.S. PLANE SCANDAL EXPOSED BY SOLON

Curtiss-Wright Firm Found to Have Supplied Inferior Craft and Motors

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 26.—The scandalous misdealings and corruptions within the Curtiss-Wright Aircraft Corporation were exposed on Saturday by Senator Harry Tallman, Chairman of the Senate Munitions Production Survey Committee, in reporting the findings in the national survey conducted by the Committee on the American Munitions Industries, it is reported from Washington.

"The Curtiss-Wright plants have supplied the Government with numerous inferior planes and motors, declared Senator Tallman. "Particularly, the corruptions in the managements of the Rockland factories are outrageous. It can be safely charged that these factories are under the most corrupt supervision that can be found in the American industries.

"Unless the firm can make immediate and drastic reformations in these plants, the United States army will be compelled to confiscate these factories."

War Costs Mount

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 26.—The war expenditure in the United States has reached $104,430,000,000 during the three years beginning July 1, 1940 and ending June 30, 1943, disclosed Daniel W. Bell, United States Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in reporting the United States wartime finances recently, according to a dispatch from Washington.

On basis of the figure, approximately $90,000,000 were expended daily during this period.

Bell further disclosed that during the aforementioned three fiscal periods, the United States Congress had appropriated $212,000,000,000, but as can be seen from the actual amount expended, this sum was not spent.

Bell also added that the war expenditure will probably rise to $97,000,000,000 and non-military expenditures to $7,124,000,000 at the end of the current fiscal year.

Akamatsu Is Promoted

Colonel Tomojiro Akamatsu, who died a gallant death in the Southern Region, had his military rank promoted to major-general Friday, it was announced by the War Ministry. It was on July 22 this year that he was killed in action.

CHINA AIR FORCE OF U.S. SMASHED IN NEW ATTACKS

Nippon Fliers Resume Raids After Brief Lull—14 Planes Downed Since August 20

KEY ENEMY BASES POUNDED

Military Facilities at Chungking Crushed—Wharf at Wanhsien Devastated

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, August 26.—Starting again after a brief lull in their move to wipe out the American air force in China, Japanese Air Units have shot down 14 American planes since August 20. From the end of July till August 20 the Japanese had been resting due to adverse weather conditions over the interior. The total of American planes shot down since July 23, when the action against the Americans began, now reaches 59.

The following is the record since August 20:

August 20: Pouring into the skies over Kweilin airfield sometime after noon, huge squadrons of Japanese planes engaged over 10 P-40's coming to meet them and immediately shot down five of them (three of them uncertain). All the Japanese planes returned safely.

August 21: Turning this time to Hengyang, enemy stronghold in Hunan, the Japanese airmen engaged more than 20 P-38's and P-40's in furious air combat. One enemy plane was shot down for certain and numerous others were dealt considerable damage. On this afternoon, the American air force carried out three raids on the Wuhan area with a total of more than 50 planes, in a desperate attempt to retrieve its serious upset. These American planes were subjected to furious Japanese assaults with the result that three B-24's and one P-40 were shot down for certain and the enemy's plans wrecked.

Mass Raid on Chungking

August 23: For the first time in two years a fighter-bomber mass raid was made on Chungking. Oil refineries and other industrial plants west of the city were demolished and set on fire and eight (three of them uncertain) out of some 10 enemy fighters were shot down. A separate unit raided Wanhsien and smashed the wharf facilities there and sank three ships. On the same day, Japanese Air Units based at X X moved against Lingling, one of the American air force's advance bases, but the Americans, fearing the Japanese, had fled and could not be sighted.

August 24: Following the raid of the day before, hordes of Japanese planes again raided Wanhsien and completed the devastation of the wharf facilities there. In addition, near Santuping, they sank one enemy vessel and severely damaged one 400-ton vessel and one 500-ton vessel. Kweilin was also raided but again no enemy planes were about. On the same day the American air force again raided the Wuhan area, but the Japanese shot down six B-24's and four P-40's (one of them uncertain). In this engagement one Japanese plane self-blasted itself.

Thus the Japanese air units are moving daily in great activity over the continent. The battle results gained by the Japanese air units in China since August 20 are 14 enemy planes shot down (six of them uncertain). From July 23, when the action to annihilate the American air force was started, the total number of American planes shot down reaches 50 (six of them uncertain). During this time 12 Japanese planes self-blasted themselves and one has not yet returned.

Canton Raiders Downed

Domei

CANTON, August 27.—During yesterday's raid on Canton, the American planes fled immediately upon being subjected to furious Japanese action but had four P-40's shot down by pursuing Japanese fighters, the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in South China announced at 10 a.m. today.

The announcement was as follows:

"The American air force in China, in its raid carried out on Canton on

(Continued on Page 3)

AIM OF REICH IN WAR IS GERMANS' LIBERTY

Everything Replaceable But Freedom, So It Must Be Defended, Dr. Goebbels Writes

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, August 26.—"In the end wars are always for liberty," writes Dr. Goebbels in his article in this week's Das Reich. "The highest aim of the politics and war efforts of every nation must be to attain and preserve liberty for the people. This is the root of every national life. Everything else which a nation loses during a war can be replaced —liberty alone is irreplaceable. If this liberty is being lost all possibility for the people to continue their national history is gone for ever.

"This war, too, is being fought first and last for the freedom of the German people. Our liberty has been attacked and is being threatened and must therefore be defended by all of us and with all means at our disposal. If the war is being won everything is won. A defeat means the loss of everything.

"In this war," Dr. Goebbels stresses, "we are facing a coalition that does not hide its destructive plans for the German people and the whole Reich. As our enemies said themselves, their fight against us has nothing to do with their antipathy for our political philosophy or our government but is mainly aimed at our liberty and, thus, at the foundation of our national life. That no compromise with elements, entertaining such plans and intentions, can be reached goes without saying."

Germany Superior

Stressing again that all prerequisites for final victory are on the German side, Dr. Goebbels declares: "The enemy knows full well that he cannot rob the Germans of their superior chances for victory by military actions. The development of the theaters of war during this summer is a classical example of this fact. The enemy's thrust is, consequently, mainly directed at the morale of the German people hoping that it will fall in with their plans. Whether such a thing will ever happen is not a matter for the enemy to decide but rests solely with the German people. The German people, however, take a very sober view of these problems without losing sight of their political meaning. The solution of these problems could no longer be postponed, for conflicts, too, are inescapable.

"In this war," Dr. Goebbels points out, "the German people are on the eve of a new great national and political development, for if the enemy does not succeed, as he intends, to force us out of the group of the world powers we will have cleared the last hurdle. On the other hand, should we not succeed in breaking the ring all will have been in vain."

In conclusion Dr. Goebbels declared: "It must be our ambition today to sacrifice willingly all that can be replaced later, but never to lose that which cannot be replaced. In the end, however, only liberty is irreplaceable."

Internal Row Mounts in U.S.; F.D.R. Blamed

(Continued from Page 1)

in all parts of the world, the United States Government cannot afford to continue its negative foreign policy."

Meanwhile, an unseemly wrangle has broken out between the military and judicial authorities in Hawaii.

Ever since Pearl Harbor, martial law had been in force throughout the Islands and all powers had been invested in the military authorities there. Early this year, however, part of the martial law was rescinded and certain powers were restored to the administrative and judicial authorities of Hawaii.

The trouble began when the commander of the Hawaiian Army refused to accept the writ of habeas corpus made out by a federal judge.

The controversy today developed into a quarrel between the Department of War and the Department of Justice at Washington. The military authorities issued the following statement:

"Major-General Robert C. Richardson, commander of the Hawaiian Army, acted with the full authorization of the War Department. The War Department considers Hawaii as an important strategic area still in danger of an attack from the enemy and thus is still under martial law. There is no habeas corpus under martial law."

The Department of Justice has been sorely exercised by this attitude of the War Department and has expressed its intention to fight it out in the Supreme Court. Attorney-General Francis Biddle, however, is expected to leave the matter to Roosevelt's discretion.

Burma's Heroism Supreme In Face of Blind Foe Raids

Atrocious Bombing of Non-Military Objects in Rangoon Bravely Withstood by Populace—Defense Against Attacks Bolstered

Editor's Note: The following is the first of a series of three articles on Fighting Burma today by the Asahi correspondent at Rangoon.

During the past six months, Rangoon has been exposed to blind bombings by anti-Axis planes similar to those experienced by the cities of Berlin, Rome and Hamburg where hundreds and thousands of helpless women, children and noncombatants have been murdered. The anti-Axis camp, over the radio, had gone as far as to warn the Burmese that cooperation with the Japanese Army meant the destruction of their homes, lives and properties, and promptly carried out intentional bombing escapades on non-military targets in the business and residential quarters of Rangoon and other cities throughout the country, acts which are contrary to the principles of justice and humanitarianism. Under the guidance of the Japanese military authorities, however, various defense measures have been adopted and damage and casualties have been greatly minimized, reports the Asahi.

A Japanese eye-witness of the atrocious raids on the Burmese capital, in his portrayal of everyday human incidents, conveys something magnificent in human value—a spiritual as well as physical heroism among the plain people of cosmopolitan Burma.

"Enemy aircraft were bombing Rangoon spasmodically and without pattern, and they came regardless of the weather condition, both day and night. Heavy clouds or moonless nights did not stop them and sometimes they were over us five or six times within twenty-four hours . . . . one night bombing lasted three hours.

"Sometimes enemy planes appeared every other day while during other periods the planes showed up on consecutive days. Daylight bombings were often followed up by night raids. Formations of three, nine or 12 planes were the usual pattern of the attacks but the number seldom exceeded 20. Nine out of 10 times, the raiders were four-engined Liberator bombers (Consolidated B-24s) and invariably they unloaded their cargo of deadly missiles on the main thoroughfares or the residential districts of the city.

"The citizens immediately took to cover and the following day the evacuation of the city began. Endless columns of ox-driven carts, loaded with the family's worldly household belongings or with the merchant's provisions, congested the outgoing highways. One by one, the shops in the busier section of the city closed their doors and the streets were soon deserted. Those with relatives in the provinces were fortunate, but the less-fortunates were ordered to mass-evacuate to the outskirts of the city where many villages sprung up overnight. Merchants unable to do business in the city displayed their wares on stalls set up on empty lots and along the roadsides in the suburbs of Rangoon, at Kokashi, Kamayo and Incen.

"Mushroom villages sprung up overnight around the neighboring towns of Paggue and Leggue. Local residents did flourishing business by converting their homes into impromptu restaurants and coffee shops. Ricksha drivers and 'side car' operators, too, found it more profitable to move out to these villages.

Two Schools Open

"With the outbreak of the war, all universities and colleges and high institutions of learnings within the city limits were closed, but with the Japanese occupation of Rangoon, two schools, the Japanese Army and the Ottama Language Schools, were permitted to hold classes. A number of children evacuated the city with their parents, but with eighty to ninety per cent of the student body still intact, classes were continued. With the initial warnings of the arrival of hostile bombers, the students under the direction of competent teachers, took shelter in orderly manner, and no casualties have been reported among them yet.

"Everything that can be imagined in the category of human experience happened during these raids, but the calm and collected manner in which the Japanese Army, the Administration and Premier Ba Maw and his subordinates pursued their daily activities under fire, helped build up confidence among the civilian population. Those who evacuated the city were in no way affiliated with the public services.

"That the majority of the Chinese in Rangoon did not leave the city was the most startling revelation of the bombings. Business continued as usual, and the Chinese quarter became the busiest section of the city. Strange as it seems, only two or three bombs fell within the Chinese quarters during the six-month period.

Burmese Greatly Moved

"The Burmese were greatly moved when the Imperial Japanese Government dispatched a large sum of money to be used for relief and rehabilitation work among the air raid sufferers. The Japanese Expeditionary Force in Burma took up positive action and various air defense programs were started. During the raids, Burmese soldiers of the National Defense Army were posted at key points throughout the city, and with the exceptions of few minor lootings, complete order had been maintained. To alleviate the effect of ennui between raids, Burmese guards assisted traffic officers in the Chinese quarters in their spare time.

"Sixty to 70 representatives from the outlying cities and provinces attended the lectures on civilian air defense, the first of the series of ten-day courses sponsored by the military administration. The first Voluntary Defense Corp of Rangoon, a strictly non-profit organization, was born. One headquarters and four stations, fully equipped with modern equipment and a complete staff, have always been on hand to answer emergency fires, air raids, and first aid calls. The staff composed of forty-five officers, twenty nurses and fifty excavators, included Chinese and Indians, as well as Burmese. Stories of brave Burmese nurses, their gay native costumes of red, green, yellow, purple or pink accentuated on a background of white of the emergency trucks, madly dashing to scenes of disasters and their gallant rescue work amidst crumbling buildings often covered wide spaces of local periodicals.

Army Controls Organization

"The Japanese Army directly controlled the organization, the first aid corps supervised by the Army medical corps. Japanese nurses, too, rode alongside their Burmese sisters on rescue missions. During the blind bombing of the Shwe Dagon Pagoda, bystanders were greatly impressed to watch a Japanese soldier of the medical corps administer artificial respiration to a suffocated Burmese for three hours. While the defense corps did everything in its power in fire-fighting and excavation work, activities at the nearby docks, railway stations and other military establishments continued without interruption.

Concentrated industrial areas cannot be found outside of Rangoon, and through the 'decentralization' moves and other defense measures adopted by the administration, casualties and damage are expected to be greatly minimized in future raids. By arousing internal dissatisfaction among the Burmese through blind bombings, the anti-Axis camp had hoped to strain relations between Japan and Burma, but their inhuman deeds have only helped strengthen the ties between the two nations so strongly bound to each other."

CHUNGKING DRAFTS AIR RAID CAUTIONS

Urgent Steps Taken to Cope With Recent Attack

Domei

CANTON, August 26.—Due to the severe Japanese air bombing of Chungking on Monday, the new Chief of Police, Hsu Chung-chi, who received his training in Austria, today promulgated a 10-point precautionary measure, according to reports emanating from Chungking.

These measures include, firstly, no matinees to be allowed in theaters before 3 p.m. daily; secondly, the price ceiling for every two buckets of water taken from the Yangtze River to be fixed at 15 yuan, in case the water mains are destroyed; thirdly, residents should prepare dried food; and fourthly, vegetable oil lamps must be prepared by every family, shop, school and Government office in case the power plant is hit or the mains cut.

It is believed, however, that the aforementioned points are not precautionary measures but an actuality in wartorn Chungking.

Swede Breaks Walk Record

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 26.—Another world record in sports has gone to Sweden as Verner Hardmo yesterday walked 3,000 meters in 12 minutes 10.4 seconds. This shatters the former world record of 12 minutes 19 seconds, also held by Sweden, which was established last year by John Mikaelson of Stockholm.

Java Chinese Assisted

Domei

DJAKARTA, August 26.—Overseas Chinese in Java will shortly be able to remit funds to their families living in National Government controlled areas, by telegraphic transfer in addition to postal money orders, which has been permitted for some time.

ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTION OF OYSTER IS DISCOVERED

Dr. Imai of Tohoku Imperial University Succeeds in New Experiment

Another triumph in the scientific development of Japan's marine industry was achieved when Dr. Takeo Imai, head of the Megawa Marine Industry and Experimental Laboratory of the Tohoku Imperial University, succeeded in the artificial production of oyster and abalone, reports Domei.

Dr. Imai's discovery consists in extracting the sperm, by the aid of an alkaloid, from a fully grown male and female oyster and placing it in a specially prepared incubator to bring about fertilization. The incubator is filled with sea water containing certain microscopic sea insects which Dr. Imai discovered as the most suitable food.

Dr. Imai also succeeded in inventing an artificial method to incubate sea insects, it was further revealed.

1 DESTROYER SUNK OFF SPAIN BY REICH PLANES

5,203 Soviet Craft Downed on East Front Since July 5

Domei

BERLIN, August 26.—German air forces sank one enemy destroyer west of Cape Ortegal on the northwestern tip of Spain, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today in an official communique.

A total of 5,203 Soviet planes were shot down either in aerial combats between German and Soviet fighters or by the anti-aircraft corps since July 5 on the Eastern Front, the German military authorities announced today. Out of this number, German fighter squadrons brought down 2,153 Soviet planes and the anti-aircraft guns 402 on the Orel Front.

Anti-Axis air forces attacked North Germany on Wednesday night but caused very slight damage, German military authorities announced today.

Meanwhile, German patrol ships shot down four Soviet bombers over the Gulf of Finland yesterday, it was also announced.

Yamazaki Recovered

Agriculture and Forestry Minister Tatsunosuke Yamazaki, who had been ill since early this month, returned to his post on Friday.

NIPPON SONGS MAKE HIT WITH FILIPINOS

Replace American Tunes Now Forgotten

Domei

MANILA, August 27.—American popular songs which used to be the craze in Manila are now forgotten. Japanese songs which have taken their place together with Filipino songs are now heard everywhere.

The people have taken such a fancy to Japanese tunes that one is not surprised to hear even in the street cars the Aikoku Koshin Kyoku (Patriotic March) or the Kojo no Tsuki (The Moon Over the Ruined Castle) being whistled or hummed softly by the students or Government clerks going home from school or work.

In fact the lyrics which go with the songs in Japanese far from serving as an obstacle in the learning of the tunes have only added the interest of the Filipinos in current Japanese popular music. Perhaps among the first Japanese songs to hit the popular fancy was the Patriotic March.

Today songs such as Aikoku no Hana (Patriotic Flower) and Akatsuki ni Inoru (Prayer at Dawn) are familiar to every boy and girl.

THAI MISSION CALLS AT WAR, NAVY MINISTRIES

Dinner Given Jointly by Tojo And Shimada at Kudan Army Club

The Thai Military Inspection Party, called at the War Ministry at 8 a.m. Friday and discussed with the officials concerned general military matters. Major-General Kenryo Sato, Director of the Military Affairs Bureau, and other officials were present.

Major-General Sato welcomed the visitors and all of the Japanese officials stressed that they would like to have the Thai visitors grasp not only the set-up of the Japanese Forces but also their spirit. Major-General Chon Chotidilok and the other Thai visitors asked numerous questions, especially concerning aviation.

The visit was over at 11 a.m. In the afternoon a similar visit was made by the Thai party to the Navy Ministry. At 6 p.m. they attended a dinner given by the War and Navy Ministers at the Army Club at Kudan.

JAVA YOUTHS COMPLETE 60-KILOMETER NIGHT HIKE

Domei

DJAKARTA, August 26.—In order to participate in the rally for training members of the Java Youth Corps which was held at Bogor yesterday, 2,000 members of the corps left here on August 24 on a 60-kilometer all-night march.

Due to their intense training in the past, they successfully covered the distance without a single man falling out of line.

Units representing Pati, Semarang, Kedoeland, and Jogdjakarta Provinces were awarded certificates of merit and prizes by the Military Administration. The rally ended successfully yesterday.

Aoki Off for Kalgan

Domei

TIENTSIN, August 27.—Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki left here this morning for Kalgan.

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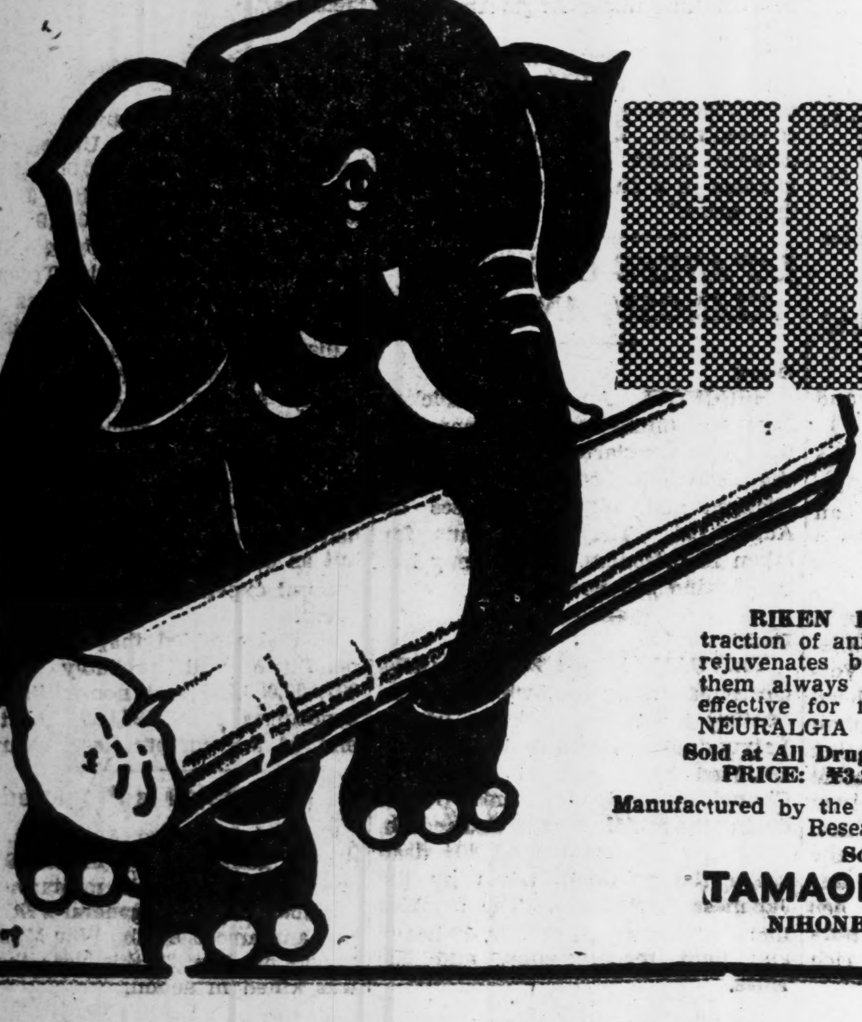

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WRITERS TO CREATE NEW ASIA CULTURE

Wiping Out of Enemy Teachings Keynote of Last Day Session Held Here

The three-day Tokyo session of the Second Greater East Asia Literary Conference came to a close on Friday afternoon after the delegates and representatives of the literary world in Japan, Manchoukuo, China, and Mengchiang had agreed on plans for the destruction of the American and British cultures in East Asia and the creation of a new culture common to all the East Asiatic races.

The third-day and final session of the Conference opened at 9:30 a.m. Dividing themselves into three committees, the delegates discussed the matters before them in a free and informal manner. This was an arrangement made to cut time in the plenary session which was to come in the afternoon.

The first committee, whose chairman was Beiho Takashima, writer, discussed general questions of literature, films, and the theater common to Japan, Manchoukuo, Mengchiang and China.

The body also deliberated on the proposal to establish the Toson prize to perpetuate the memory of Toson Shimazaki, the famed novelist, who died last Sunday.

The second committee, under the chairmanship of Kyoji Shirai, novelist, deliberated chiefly on the questions of the literature of China and cultural operations against Chungking.

Establishment of joint organs of publication was among the subjects that occupied the third committee whose chairman was Jun Kawata, tanka-poet. The other questions attended to by this committee were the strengthening of the arrangements for translations and their publication and the exchange of writer students. The committee meetings were over at noon.

At 1 p.m., the representatives met in plenary session. They received the reports of the chairman of the committees. Then the names of the writers who had won the Greater East Asia Literary Prize and the winning literary works were announced.

The climax was reached when Ashihei Hino, author of a number of novels dealing with soldiers, on behalf of the writers present, read an oath. There was a shouting of banzai by all present to end the session of the historic literary conference at 4 p.m.

FUNERAL SERVICES HELD FOR NOVELIST SHIMAZAKI

Representatives From Literary Meet Attend; Ton Satomi Reads Author's Work

Funeral services for Toson Shimazaki, Japan's leading literary figure who died on Sunday, were held on Thursday at the Aoyama Funeral Hall. Imperial gifts and offerings sent from various literary quarters covered the altar. Those attending the services for the deceased who held top ranking through the three eras of Meiji, Taisho and Showa, included Funeral Committee Chairman Ikuma Arishima, Chief Mourner Kusuo Shimazaki, members of his family, and his numerous disciples and friends.

Funeral messages from the Education Minister, President of the Academy of Fine Arts, Nippon Pen Club, Society for Service to the State through Writing, National Learning Society, and the Toson Society were read, following which Ton Satomi read two chapters of Toson's "The Gate of the East." Representatives from the Second East Asia Literary Conference also attended. In the public services held from 10 a.m. numerous students and others attended.

China Air Force Of U.S. Smashed In New Attacks

(Continued from Page 1)

August 26, tried to take advantage of the clouds and flee immediately upon meeting the furious attacks of the Japanese Forces but the Japanese fighter squadrons pursued the American planes, caught up with them and after intense air fighting shot down four P-40's (two unconfirmed)."

Enemy Admits Loss

Domei

CANTON, August 27.—An American heavy bomber damaged while it was raiding Hankow on August 21, later crashed in Honan, with one of the occupants killed instantly, seven others injured critically and the plane completely wrecked, reports from Chungking disclose.

It is recalled that in that raid the Japanese airmen shot down four enemy planes, and that the enemy in its usual manner admitted the loss of two.

FILIPINO VIGNETTES (VIII)

By YUTAKA SHUDO

Photos show the collected enemy arms and the native inhabitants who brought them. (Passed by the War Ministry)

ALONG with Corregidor, Mariveles harbor was one of the places which obstructed the progress of the Japanese Army in the Philippines campaign. It was the war vessels that were stationed in Mariveles harbor which troubled the Imperial Forces. Particularly at the time of the attack on Bataan, when the waters along the western coast were controlled by the enemy, the work of the Imperial Forces, which entered Morong and Bagac by the use of boats, was hindered by these enemy vessels which sallied out of the harbor.

It was said that unless Mariveles harbor was destroyed, it would be impossible to subdue Bagac and the west coast For that reason Mariveles harbor was so completely devastated by Japanese bombs that there is literally not one perfect tree or grass left in the place.

Viewed from the half-destroyed wharf, even an untrained eye can see that the harbor is an extremely good one. With that width and that shape, it can easily shelter a number of ships. Added to this, as Corregidor lies at the mouth of the harbor, a close watch from these two places can prevent even a tiny fish from entering Manila Bay!

As there is a great quantity of enemy arms and ammunition hidden in this area, all except specified inhabitants are prohibited entry. These specified inhabitants search among the hills every day for such hidden arms and ammunition, and it is said that not once have any of them come back empty-handed. They go on their search in the jungles with hemp sacks over their shoulders. Of course they are used to the jungle, but still it cannot be easy as to go one step into the jungle is a task in itself. However, in their desire to cooperate with the Japanese soldiers, these people gladly exert themselves.

In the jungle area between Mariveles harbor and Cabcaben there stands an American Red Cross hospital. The hospital consists of a group of buildings, each with a red cross painted on the roof. Not one building is damaged. This part of the peninsula is nearest to Corregidor, and it is a miracle that these buildings escaped unscathed through one of the most terrific exchanges of bombardment with Corregidor when every tree in the vicinity was marked with the explosive power of the shells.

The road we had to travel over was an extremely rugged one of red clay. Our truck generally left in its wake a great smoke of dust just like a long-drawn smokescreen. It is said that at the time of the fall of Bataan, the road was completely filled with the troops of the American-Philippine army which crawled out of nowhere onto this road. It must be for this reason that the miscellaneous equipments that were discarded by the enemy littered the roadside here thicker than in any other place.

U.S. IGNORANCE REVEALED BY CARRIER FORCE HEAD

Amazed at Japan's Aircraft Production Capacity After Recent Tour

Domei

LISBON, August 26.—The ignorance prevailing among high military officers of the United States regarding Japan's war capacities, despite nearly two years of hostilities, was delineated in a naive admission by an officer of the United States Navy.

Rear-Admiral DeWitt Ramsay, Chief of the United States Naval Aeronautics Bureau, commenting on the strength of the Nippon Air Force, said; "I believe we have underestimated the productive capacity of Japanese airplanes. They show an ability to replace losses which is somewhat astounding."

This statement was made by Ramsay on Tuesday at a press conference in Washington, when he reported on his recent tour as Commander of the United States Carrier Force in the South Pacific.

YOKOSUKA HOLDS RITES

Services Held for Captain Sakamoto And Other Naval Heroes

The Navy's joint funeral rites in honor of the late Captain Tsuneo Sakamoto, who died a heroic death in the War of Greater East Asia, and other loyal heroes of the sea took place at the grand auditorium of the Yokosuka Naval Station on Thursday.

The ceremony was attended by Admiral Nobutake Kondo on behalf of Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Admiral Soemu Toyoda, Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station, and other Navy and Army dignitaries, besides the bereaved families.

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Italians Protest When Authorities Plan Naming Street After Arturo Toscanini

Domei

ROME, August 26.—When the name of Arturo Toscanini, famed orchestral conductor, was selected by the municipal authorities of Toscanini's home town, Palma, to designate a new street in the city, bitter criticisms and protests were made by the Italians in not only Palma but in entire Italy.

The paper, Tribuna, carried several letters from indignant readers who unanimously expressed bitter objections in substance as follows:

"Toscanini has repeatedly betrayed his traitorous attitude against the Axis nations by openly displaying his sympathies for the anti-Axis nations. He has on numerous occasions cooperated with the United States Government. only a few weeks ago voluntarily conducting a concert for the subscription of contributions for anti-Axis war funds.

"Toscanini's son has become a naturalized subject of the United States. Although countless Italian nationals in the United States are compelled to strict confinement by the American authorities, he is being allowed absolute freedom.

"It would be an insult and offense to the prestige of the Italian people even if a village or a hamlet in Italy should bear the name of the dastardly traitor."

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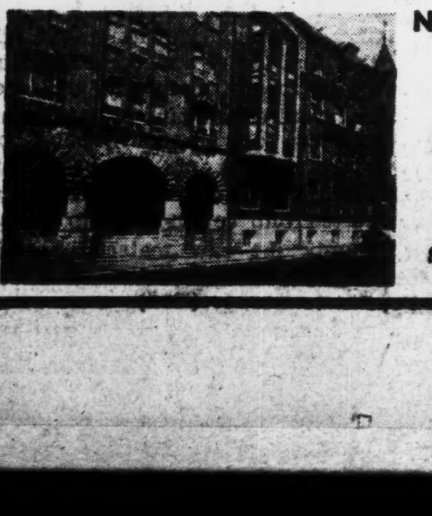

FUJITA IS SELECTED MEIJI SHRINE PRIEST

Succeeds Admiral Arima, Who Is Relieved of Post at Own Request Due to Illness

Admiral Hisanori Fujita was appointed Chief Priest of the Meiji Shrine succeedng Admiral Ryokitsu Arima, Privy Councillor, on Friday. Admiral Arima has been suffering from illness since some time ago and was relieved of his service at his own request. He is 83 years old and was a hero at the time of the blockading operation of Port Arthur during the Russo-Japanese War. He has been in the sacred post since September 14, 1931.

The new Chief Priest, Admiral Fujita, respectfully made the following statement to the press on Friday on his assumption of the post:

"It is a great honor for me to assume the unexpected great post. Meiji Shrine, so to speak, is the basic training hall of Japanese spirit, and it is for this reason that the post of Chief Priest to serve the hallowed spirit of the Shrine is very important. I am a warrior, but now I have nothing to do with military affairs. I am firmly resolved to serve my new post with the utmost sincerity."

Admiral Fujita is 64 years old. He attained the rank of rear-admiral in 1924 and vice-admiral in 1929. He was appointed as the Navy Vice-Minister on June 1, 1932.

In 1934, Admiral Fujita was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Kure Naval Station and in 1936 was promoted to full-ranking admiral. On December 1 of the same year, he was admitted into the Supreme Military Council. On April 1, 1938, he was placed on the retired list. His Court Rank then was promoted to the senior grade of the Third Rank.

Since December 23, 1939, he has been holding the post of adviser to the Military Relief Board of the Welfare Ministry.

Drastic Curtailment Of Foodstuffs Slated For American Public

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 26.—Public John Doe will have to tighten his belt by another notch as reports from Washington reveal that Lend-Lease authorities declare less food will be available to United States civilians during the next 10 months than at any time since the debacle at Pearl Harbor. The dispatch further states that tentatively civilians have been allocated 75 per cent of the food-stuffs, the remaining 25 per cent to be divided as follows: armed forces, 13 per cent; Lend-Lease recipients, 10 per cent; United States territories and "special needs", 2 per cent.

CABINET HEARS SUZUKI

Foreign Minister Also Reports on World Situation

A regular cabinet meeting was held at the Prime Minister's official residence beginning at 10 a.m. Friday with Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and other Ministers attending. Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Planning Board, explained the principles concerning the swift measures to be taken for developing underground resources with Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi also explaining some points. Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu reported on the recent international situation and the session closed at 1:20 p.m.

U.S. MEETS DIFFICULTY IN PRODUCING RUBBER

Efforts in South America Not Fruitful Due to Disease, Transport Obstacles

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 25.—The United States Government's efforts to develop natural rubber plantations in South American countries in order to solve the rubber shortage are meeting with serious setbacks by the ravages of malicious diseases and the difficulty of transporting supplies to workers.

According to reports from La Paz, topographical difficulties are obstructing the dispatch of food supplies to the laborers sent out to secure natural rubber in regions along the various rivers in Bolivia. As the last resort, food supplies are said to be transported and dropped from the skies by airplanes. The same condition also prevails along the Amazon River in Brazil.

The unexpected hindrances are proving to be a source of dire distress to the Washington Government authorities, according to reports.

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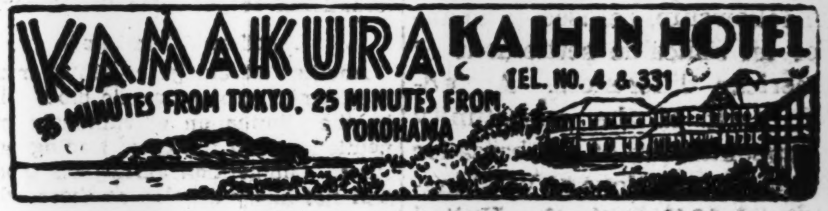

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1943

Roosevelt's Weird Speech

President Roosevelt, appearing before the Canadian Parliament at Ottawa on August 25, made a speech which contained some weird statements. It was not peculiar that he heaped perfidious calumnies upon the Japanese and the Germans, for with his maniacal ambitions, it is to be expected that he would slanderously slash at those who stand in his way. It was not peculiar that he refused to say anything definite about the accomplishments of the Quebec Conference from which he had just come, for it is obvious that he could not afford to divulge the truth about the frustrations and vacillations which had marked that meeting. It was not peculiar that he tried to hold out the bait of a millenium to come after the war, for, as he admitted himself, his listeners have become disillusioned about the goodness of the so-called "good old days" which used to prevail unchallenged under reactionary Anglo-American aegis before the progressive Axis program of world reconstruction called attention to the possibility of a better world.

But it was very peculiar that Roosevelt peevishly declared: "I am everlastingly angry at those who assert that the ideals of the Four Freedoms and the Atlantic Charter are nonsense because they are unattainable." For, after all, who was it that made them unattainable? Was it not the United States and Britain themselves who made these ideals unattainable by denying freedom and self-determination to the people of India? Was it not Churchill himself who branded the Atlantic Charter a nonsense when he cynically admitted in public that he had no mind to abide any too faithfully by its provisions because it was not a legally binding agreement?

It was very peculiar also that Roosevelt declared: "We can realize freedom from want by unanimous action, by driving out and keeping the enemy under heel forever." This bigoted vindictiveness, this intolerant ill-will, this snarling threat about keeping a portion of mankind "under heel forever"—how can Roosevelt reconcile it with his pretensions about freedom, equality, democracy, and human decency? How different from the conduct of the Japanese who without many words are busily engaged in liberating the peoples of East Asia! How different from the spirit of the Japanese who, far from taking vengeful joy in any such morbid idea as that of keeping their enemy "under heel forever", practice their ideal of "restoring to all peoples their rightful place to live and enjoy their lives under the sun"!

Finally it was most peculiar that Roosevelt should have closed his tirade of hate with the pious injunction, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." After his greed and hatefulness and egotism had plunged the world into an ocean of blood, what greater cant and hypocrisy and sacrilege can there be than for Roosevelt to quote so presumptiously the Master whose spirit he has so flagrantly violated!

Konoye Message Recollections

It was just two years ago today that Prince Konoye, then Prime Minister of Japan, took the extraordinary step of proposing to President Roosevelt in a personal message that they meet in person to avert the crisis which had developed in the relations between their two countries. It may seem pointless at this late date to speculate on what horrors the world might have been spared had not the American President rebuffed this constructive proposal by insisting on an unreasonable capitulation in advance by Japan to certain uncompromising American conditions. But the second anniversary of this incident serves to remind the world anew how inflexible and inexorable was the American drive toward war and how grave is the responsibility of the United States for having brought on the present terrible holocaust.

The criminal guilt of the United States stands out all the more clearly in the light of the circumstances under which she rejected the Japanese proposal. For years the consistent policy of Japan had been the irreproachable one of aiding the various peoples of Asia to gain their deserved freedom. The emancipation of the Republic of China from the shackles imposed upon her by the United States and Britain was obviously the first requisite in attaining the great aim of Asian independence. Although from a broader point of view, even the interests of these two countries would have been enhanced by the rise of a strong and prosperous China, the United States and Britain short-sightedly failed to understand that fact, with the result that they instigated the course of developments which, much to Japan's regret, led to the outbreak of the China Affair in 1937.

In the meantime, however, in view of Japan's resolute and convincing attitude, there emerged a group of Chinese leaders who possessed a perfect understanding of her true intentions. They were convinced that without Sino-Japanese cooperation, neither the independence of China nor the emancipation of Asia which had been enjoined in the will of their sainted leader Dr. Sun Yat-sen would be possible, and hence they evinced their eagerness to cooperate with Japan. The consequence was the establishment in 1940 of the National Government at Nanking with Wang Ching-wei as its head. After concluding with this Government the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty, the Japanese Government made clear its intention to proceed with the policy of establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere based on the conception of sharing together both the tribulations and the joys of this great mutual undertaking.

In opposition to this constructive step, the United States and Britain, primarily because of their short-sightedly selfish calculations, instigated Chiang Kai-shek on the one hand to continue his unnecessary resistance to Japan at the sacrifice of the Chinese people, while on the other hand they tried to block Japan's just and equitable policy by taking such measures as freezing Japanese assets, instituting an embargo on export of goods to Japan, and granting loans to the Chungking regime.

Despite these provocative measures, the Japanese Government, ever desirous of maintaining the peace of the world and of promoting international fellowship, refused to abandon its hopes for an amicable settlement of the Japanese-American differences. Accordingly, it availed itself of the opportunity afforded by the appointment of Ambassador Nomura to enter into negotiations at Washington in the spring of 1941 with the United States Government. Thus it exerted its utmost efforts to find a mutually satisfactory way out of the difficult situation. When these negotiations came to a standstill on the details of the proposals advanced by the two Governments, Prime Minister Konoye on August 28, 1941, dispatched his memorable message to President Roosevelt. In it he reiterated the peaceful intentions of the Japanese Government and advanced the statesmanlike proposal for a direct personal conference of the two heads of the respective Governments with a view to solving the critical situation.

Unfortunately, however, because of the insistence of the American Government that an agreement must first be effected with regard to the pending issues immediately at hand, the unceasing efforts of the Japanese Government, which had been motivated from a broader viewpoint, came to naught. Although various proposals were subsequently made by the two Governments since that time, no tangible progress could be made, because the United States, obsessed with her conception of self-righteousness, steadfastly refused to recognize the actual realities in the East Asiatic situation. It is common knowledge how, as a natural consequence of this intolerant American attitude, there came the American ultimatum of November 26, 1941, which disrupted the negotiations completely and made unavoidable the present war between Japan and the United States.

From these circumstances it is obvious that while ostentatiously paying lip service to world peace, justice, and humanity, the United States with the arrogance born of her superior material resources was in fact intent on satisfying her ambition for world supremacy at any cost. For this set purpose she had no hesitation about wrecking peaceful negotiations and resorting to the use of her might. Just as she had aggravated the causes of the European War in an attempt to check Germany and Italy from establishing the New Order in Europe, she ushered in the War of Greater East Asia by not only blocking Japan's righteous efforts for the creation of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere but by also refusing to accord to other peoples their equitable right to live in co-existence and co-prosperity.

In this fashion, the United States has thrown the whole world into the vortex of this bloody war with its consequence of untold human suffering throughout all countries of the world. In this fashion, she has brought about a catastrophe which threatens the utter destruction of culture and progress from the face of the earth. When once this arch-enemy of mankind has been brought under curb, as indeed she must and shall be, nothing will enable her to escape from the full measure of responsibility for her inexcusable crimes.

ASIATIC CO-PROSPERITY SPHERE MOST ADVANCED OF ALL BLOCS

Basis for Sound Regional Economy Outlined—Asia Stands Best Chance of Becoming Self-Sufficient

By JOSE P. LAUREL
(From the Philippine Review)

Part II

The internal economy of each country, large or small, will follow a similar pattern of planning; the food industries, the utilities and public services, the distribution agencies, whether privately or government controlled, will never have to face problems that invariably arise either from competitive or monopolistic practises, or from the strains and strife between labor and capital that, in the modern world, have regularly dramatized the unsatisfactory social conditions in every country whose national economy has been unbalanced, ill-organized, and exploitative in philisophy.

The insane paradoxes of overproduction in the midst of a crisis, or starvation in the midst of plenty, such as prevailed in the pre-war world, would be permanently solved; there will never be an occasion for burning sugarcane while the poor lack sugar, as has happened in the Philippines; or burning hundreds of tons of coffee while its price was prohibitive in many countries, as was done in Brazil. Scientifically organized regional economy designed to give the maximum benefit to all the population in the region will do away with the Humpty Dumpty economics of the western countries which filled the world with a mixed feeling of revulsion and despair in the early 1930's.

Along with the systematic reorganization and planning of production and distribution there shall be a simplification and unification of the currency and exchange system within the bloc. The various currencies of the member-countries will be reformed and their ratios in terms of the dominant currency in the bloc shall be fixed in such a way that conversions from one into the other currency will be simple and convenient. For instance, in the Asiatic Bloc, the yen will naturally be the dominant currency and therefore the point of reference in trading and monetary computations. To facilitate and insure easy flow of credit from one country to another within the bloc, as well as to assure adequate financial backing for every new enterprise or economic or social reform in any member-country, there will be devised a system of international banking for the Sphere.

Another Advantage

Another advantage resulting from the formation of economic blocs will be the elimination of ruinous competition among the great trading nations. Competition among the blocs will not likely develop as there will be only three or four of them so that if any two blocs should compete for the markets of the other two, the latter could just divide equally their purchases between the two competitors and thereby stop competition at one stroke. Furthermore, since the blocs are far apart; and located in widely different latitudes, the likelihood that they would produce competitive raw materials and commodities would be small, although there might be competition in manufactured articles. Even so, with the natural desire of each bloc to be self-sufficient as possible, whatever competition might develop would be on a restricted scale, certainly not serious enough to engender strains in diplomatic relations and consequent rivalry in the building of military machines which, in turn, would result once more in bloody and destructive armed conflict.

Of the prospective, regional economic blocs, the Asiatic, which Japan has named the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, is the farthest advanced in construction, since Japanese economists and statesmen were the first to see the need for economic reorganization on a regional scale if the world was to be spared the interminable wranglings among nations over trade privileges, "open doors," exclusive markets, and sources of raw materials. Also, many natural factors have favored the rapid organization of the Asiatic Bloc; the peoples embraced by it possess racial homogeneity, they are linked together by bonds of sympathy forged by common resentment against western exploiters, they are all inspired by a common vision of a powerful united and progressive Asia.

Asia Sphere Is Rich

Nature has been bounteous with her gifts to the Sphere. The lands are fertile, beyond description, the subsoil is rich with precious metals and strategic minerals, the waters abound in sea foods and marine products of great commercial value; from the point of view of agriculture which is the basis of all economic strength, the Sphere has richer endowments than any other area of the globe of the same extent in matters of variety of soil, distribution of rainfall, natural irrigation facilities, favorable climatic and moisture conditions, and availability of fertilizers. The north-south extension of the Sphere spans the northern temperate zone, the torrid zone, and the southern temperate zone clear to the frigid waters of the Antipodes. The Sphere can produce anything that men may desire.

Roughly one billion people, fully one-half of mankind, live in the richly-dowered countries of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. The potential productive power and consuming capacity of the region are thus infinitely greater than those of any other conceivable combination of countries. Freed from the exploitation of the West, which since the advent of the colonial system, has utilized the cheap labor power of Oriental lands to gain enormous profits in world commerce, the teeming millions of the Sphere will, from now on, advance faster in material progress than their decadent former exploiters handicapped as the latter are by depleted natural resources and used-up, impoverished agricultural lands and commercial forests. Within the Sphere there will be no Dust Bowls and no arid deserts to testify mutely to reckless exploitation induced by inordinate greed for immediate profit and by thoughtless disregard of the economic well-being of future generations.

Possibilities Manifold

The unequalled manpower of the Asiatic Bloc dedicating itself to the scientific and conservative exploitation of the immense and varied resources at hand will be able to supply many kinds of vital raw materials and finished products to the entire world, besides assuring for the bloc an enviable condition of self-sufficiency in prime necessities which, in modern times, has been the unfulfilled ambition of every large state. Centuries ago, the West had to turn to the Orient to enrich the commerce of Europe; when the Asiatic Bloc shall have fully organized its regional economy of abundance, and on top of it, constructed a cultural superstructure characterized by a regime of morals, peace and law, the disorganized and febrile West would have to commission anew future Marco Polos to sit at the feet of Oriental geniuses to study the material and spiritual secrets of a superior civilization.

That, however, in course of time.

The present economic advantages of the Asiatic Bloc are impressive. . . Many of the raw materials which are strategic from the point of view of the United States are found in the Sphere. Antimony comes in considerable quantities from China, Thailand, Oceania and the East Indies; chromium from Japan, the Philippines and Thailand; coco charcoal from the Philippines, Malai, Oceania and the East Indies; manganese from the Philippines and Thailand; Manila hemp, from the Philippines and Manchoukuo; nickel from China and Oceania, quinine, from the East Indies and the Philippines, rubber, from Malai, the East Indies, the Philippines and Thailand; silk, from Japan and China; tin and tin ores from Malai, the East Indies, Japan, Thailand and Indo-China; tungsten, from China, Japan, Malai, and Burma.

West Handicapped

The other blocs of the world, but particularly, the, western hemisphere bloc, will be dependent on the Asiatic Sphere for those strategic and critical raw materials unless satisfactory substitutes, synthetic or otherwise, are found by them in the near future. This factor alone should constitute a powerful weapon of the Asiatic Sphere in bargaining when bloc trading shall have become the prevailing rule of world commerce. Meanwhile, some of the needs of several countries in the Asiatic Bloc may be supplied by fellow member-countries thereto, precluding the necessity of obtaining them form outside the Sphere.

Experts in economics usually measure the degree of self-sufficiency that a given country is capable of, in terms, first, of the satisfaction of the prime necessities, and, second, of the production of materials for war purposes. In other words, self-sufficiency should be considered from the point of view of the satisfaction of the people's needs in the pursuit of peaceful activities and in the promotion of their material and spiritual welfare, as well as from the point of view, of the protection of their ideals, institutions and territory in case the need for armed defense should arise.

The countries composing the Asiatic Bloc can minister to the needs of its population with regard to food, shelter, clothing, fuel and light. All the countries are rice-consuming, they have domestic animals aplenty both for work and for food, fish is abundant in the streams and in the seas, game is found in the extensive forests of China, Burma, Indo-China, Malai, the the East Indies and the Philippines. These forests, naturally, can yield the required amount of timber and lumber for all construction purposes. Parts of China and the Philippines are rapidly being converted into cotton-growing areas to supply the raw material needs of Japan's cotton mills.

(End)

Our Struggles

By SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

Chapter XI

The Delhi Pact and After (1931)

(Continued)

The Government had sufficient cognisance of the situation in the country to realise that the execution on the eve of the Congress was likely to create a split in the Congress and would considerably strengthen the position of the anti-Pact Party. If the Government were so anxious to create a split, there was something to be said in favor of avoiding it.

In times of crises, a party has sometimes to stand by its leaders even when it is known that they are committing a blunder. This was the first occasion for an agreement between the Nationalist leaders and the Government. If the rank and file of the Party had repudiated the leaders after they had entered into the agreement, that would be damaging to the prestige not only of the leaders, but also of the party itself. The Government would in future be able to say that it is of no use to have any negotiations with the leaders because they are likely to be repudiated by their followers.

Adopts Only Step

After duly weighing all these considerations, we decided that a statement should be made to the effect that the Left Wing of the Congress did not approve of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, but that in view of the circumstances prevailing at the time, they would refrain from dividing the House. This statement was made by me before the Subjects Committee of the Congress and was received with great jubilation by the supporters of the Pact, while it caused disappointment to our more enthusiastic supporters.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel presided over the Congress. In his opening speech he gave the go-by to the Lahore resolution on Independence and advocated Dominion Status for India. Much of his speech was devoted to agrarian grievances and to social and economic reforms, necessary for the uplift of the country.

Among the resolutions adopted at the Congress was one appreciating the courage and self-sacrifice of Sardar Bhagat Singh and his comrades, while condemning all acts of violence. This resolution was on the same lines as the "Gopinath Saha resolution" adopted by the Bengal Provincial Conference in 1924, of which the Mahatma had strongly disapproved. The circumstances at Karachi were such that this resolution had to be swallowed by the people who, under ordinary circumstances, would not have come within miles of it. So far as the Mahatma was concerned, he had to make his conscience somewhat elastic. But that was not enough. To perfect the stage-management, Sardar Kishen Singh, the father of the late Sardar Bhagat Singh, was brought to the rostrum and made to speak in support of the Congress leaders. The tactics of the official party were superb. The other resolutions passed at the Congress referred to:

1. The ratification of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.
2. The mandate given to the Congress delegation to the Round Table Conference; and
3. The Fundamental rights of the Indian people for which the Congress would strive.

Youth Congress Held

Simultaneously with the Congress, a session of the All-India Naujawan Bharat Sabha (All-India Youth Congress) was held in Karachi over which the writer was called upon to preside. At that time there was a distinct tendency among the youths in Punjab and Sindh to break away from the Indian National Congress and run a separate organization. I pleaded strongly against this viewpoint and urged the capture of the official Congress machinery in place of boycott. With regard to the Gandhi-Irwin Pact I made the following criticism:

1. The Pact had gone into many petty and unnecessary details but had avoided the main issue of Swaraj.
2. The Conference was really no Round Table Conference because there was no finality about the decisions of the Conference and the whole matter would be considered de novo by the British Parliament. In a real Round Table Conference, as the South Africans and the Irish had, the decisions are always final and binding on both parties. The name Round Table Conference had been used only to hoodwink Indian politicians.
3. The Indian delegates to the Round Table Conference would be selected not by the Indian people but by the British Government.
4. The Conference would not be confined to the representatives of the two belligerent parties. Nondescripts of all kinds who had nothing to do with the fight for Swaraj, would be there to throw obstacles in the path of the real Nationalists.
5. The proposal of a Federation between nationalist British India and the autocratic Indian Princes was an absurd one. The Princes or their nominees would act as a dead weight against the national forces.
6. "Safeguards" take away what 'responsibility' gives. It was a gross error to talk of "safeguards" in the interests of India. The only safeguard that the Indians want is liberty. The actual "safeguards" are demanded by Britishers and are against the interests of Indians. It is wrong to induce the Indian people to accept such safeguards by saying that they are in the interests of India.
7. The amnesty provided under the Pact was inadequate because the following classes of political prisoners were excluded:
    - (a) The state prisoners and "detenus" imprisoned without trial, of whom there were about one thousand in Bengal alone.
    - (b) Prisoners convicted of revolutionary offences.
    - (c) Prisoners under trial for alleged revolutionary offences.
    - (d) Prisoners incarcerated in connection with labor strikes and other labor disputes.
    - (e) The Garwhali soldiers who had been courtmartialed and given heavy sentences for refusing to fire on unarmed citizens.
    - (f) Prisoners sentenced in connection with the civil-disobedience movement, the charges against whom referred to violence of some sort.
8. The demand originally made by Mahatma Gandhi for an inquiry into police atrocities during the period of the civil-disobedience movement was excluded from the Pact.

The above criticism met with general approval at the Youth Congress and a resolution was adopted condemning the Delhi Pact.

Proves To Be Curse

The Delhi Pact proved to be not a blessing but a curse. The time was not opportune for an understanding of the sort attempted. The struggle should have been continued for some time longer. The Pact, as drafted, contained nothing of value. Ever since the negotiations started in 1929, the Congress leaders had always insisted on an assurance from the Government, regarding the grant of dominion status. Because that assurance was not forthcoming, the fight had to be launched in 1930. For the same reason, the peace negotiations prior to the First Round Table Conference in 1930, had proved abortive.

How the fight could be suspended without such an assurance, passes one's comprehension. The only reason one can suggest is that there was no one in the Working Committee to point out the correct thing to the Mahatma and with the lamented death of Pandit Motilal Nehru, the last intellectual stalwart of the Congress had disappeared. Though he lacked the emotional appeal necessary in a front-rank leader, the Pandit was nevertheless a leader among men. He towered head and shoulders above his contemporaries and in 1931, he was the one man in the Congress Working Committee who could have influenced the Mahatma for good. It was therefore a misfortune that at the time of the Delhi negotiations he was on his deathbed and it was nothing short of a national calamity that he passed away early in March 1931.

Inopportune as the Pact was, lack of diplomacy was also responsible for some of its shortcomings. The Delhi truce was a great help to the Government. It gave them time to inquire more deeply into the tactics of the Congress and thereafter to perfect their machinery for dealing with that body in future. In the case of the Congress, the Pact had a soporific effect. The enthusiasm of the people began to evaporate and it is out of public enthusiasm that one gets men and money for a non-violent mass movement. While the Government could resume its activity at any time because it had no dearth of men or money, the Congress would have to wait till public enthusiasm could be worked up once again.

UNTAPPED RESOURCES IN NEW BURMA LARGE

Independent Burmese Look to Happy Future

(From The Times Week)

Burma, now an independent State, is a land of great natural beauty, representative of Oriental traditions, full of color, mystery and romance, enhanced by a people gay, carefree and charming, whose simple dress, gorgeous in color and detail, is scarcely outdone by the flaming reds and yellows of such tropical flowers as hibiscus, poinsettias, bougainvillea, cannas, begonias and orchids, vivid against their dark foliage, or the brilliant saffron robes of the priests.

The many pagodas of shining gold or shimmering white, with their slender spires, are a feature of every village, adding their share of beauty to the landscape. Reds and greens, purples and blues, yellows and whites, jostle each other in startling contrast, a very riot of color.

A trip up the Irrawaddy, the principal charm of which is its restfulness, will provide the leisurely traveller with the best means of seeing the many beauties of the country and viewing representative landscapes, while observing the customs and habits of a delightful people in their own surroundings, a thing which it would not be possible to do in a modern city like Rangoon, the capital, which has been built along the lines of a modern metropolis.

Peaceful Country

There is neither hustle nor monotony on a trip up the Irrawaddy, which flows placidly between banks that hold a variety of sights and interests, in the many villages with their brightly clad inhabitants, engaged in the daily tasks of their simple lives, in the refreshing green of the paddy fields which stretch away to the horizon, and in the huge rafts of teak felled in jungles miles away, drifting slowly down the current to the timber mills at Rangoon.

Occasionally, the deep notes of a monastery gong, or the gentle tinkle of temple bells swaying in the breeze, mingle with the noise produced by a variety of river craft, which go about their business with cheerful shouts. Burma is the land of pagodas, and among groves of feathery bamboo or giant banyan trees these religious edifices are found in multitude all over the country—mute testimony of the glorious past when Burma was an independent kingdom.

The journey from Rangoon, the modern capital, to Mandalay occupies a week, though it can be accomplished in four days by taking a train as far as Prome. From Mandalay, the capital of the last of the Burmese kings, to Bhamo, the frontier town between Burma and China, the character of the river banks becomes wilder and more beautiful, as the wooded mountains rise in a sheer wall from the water. Each of the ports of call on the river has its own particular interest, from which may be gathered some idea of the great wealth of the interior, with its unlimited forests of teak and bamboo, its mines of silver and jade, its world-renowned rubies, and its vast oil fields.

Was Self-Sufficient

Before 1885, the Burmese had been self-sufficient in most goods; however, British imperialist policy soon created markets in Burma for the cheaply-manufactured industrial surplus of the British Isles. In addition, much of the vast natural resources of the country was exploited by British engineers and big business. However, within the span of little more than 60 years, less than a fraction of a percentage of these rich natural resources had been tapped, mostly because of the inaccessibility of the interior and the passive resistance shown by the population towards British attempt to "civilize" them.

As far as teakwood is concerned, Burma's resources stand alone in East Asia. The introduction of modern means of transportation and communication into the great hinterland of the Irrawaddy would be of inestimable value in the preservation and maintenance of these teakwood reservations, while at the same time contributing towards making the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere self-sufficient in this kind of material, which has a variety of daily uses.

The exact extent of the oil deposits in Burma is unknown at present, but undoubtedly they are much more extensive than has been commonly supposed by British geological expeditions. Again transportation and communication facilities play a major role in the utilization of this vital raw material. The tapping and surveying of the exact extent of oil in Burma will give this country's independence and adherence to the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere added significance.

Other minerals found in Burma are many, but the deposits of none of them have ever been exactly ascertained. There can be no doubt, however, that, with its independence all the resources of the country will be rallied and will play a decisive part in the successful consummation of the present war as well as in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Build Greater East Asia We Will, With Fiery Spirit And Iron Will

Nippon Times
Evening

Nippon's Action Spells Construction, Enemy Action Spells Self-Destruction

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In News Spotlight

Second Front Demand of Soviets Totally Rejected at Quebec Talk

Roosevelt's Speech at Toronto Is Indication Of Trend Toward Split—Burma Attack Pushed by Mountbatten—India Problem Out

By MICHIO SAITO
Domei Staff Correspondent

STOCKHOLM, August 27.—The second front in Europe, as insisted upon by the Soviet Union, was the least important subject at the recent Quebec Conference. There will be no such front. This is the evident conclusion that can be drawn from the latest enemy publications, especially from the speech made by President Roosevelt before the Canadian Parliament on August 25.

The Anglo-Americans, by this negative decision, have revealed that the Soviet Government is going its own way. They are evidently convinced that Premier Stalin has no choice but to continue his costly offensive against the Germans. And here is another point that has been cleared regarding the strategic plans of the anti-Axis camp. Lord Louis Mountbatten has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southeastern Asia and his mission will be to direct operations against Burma.

The aim will be to recapture Burma and to reopen the Burma Route thereby making possible the restrengthening of the weakened and demoralized Chiang Kai-shek army.

Insofar as the European War is concerned, the Quebec decisions mean that no greater offensive operations are expected in the near future.

The attack on Italy will probably be continued but a speedy and easy success is seen as out of the question. Attempts at Balkan invasion may also be tried but the center of gravity in the anti-Axis attacks on the European fortress lies in its terroristic air war.

Empty Words Talked

Domei

LISBON, August 27.—In an attempt to make up for the absence of any positive discussion regarding the second front issue at the Quebec conference, and to hold the Soviet Union in harness, Branden Bracken British Minister of Information, said at a press conference today in New York, "We are going to do everything possible to take a part of the tremendous load off the Soviets' shoulders."

Questioned on the Indian situation, Bracken intimated that it would be shelved indefinitely when he said, "political issues have been put in cold storage for the duration of the war."

Bracken also declared that the majority of the Burmese people are anxious to return to association with the British Commonwealth.

It is inconceivable that any Briton could have had the impudence to utter such false words with a straight face, other than the British Minister of Information himself. The Burmese people, however, know only too well the answer to Bracken's propaganda statement.

Mountbatten Active

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 27.—Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces, in Southeastern Asia, now visiting Washington and conferring with United States authorities, is expected to leave today or tomorrow for London, whence he will visit Chungking to confer with Chiang Kai-shek.

It is also reported that an American officer has already been selected Vice-Commander for the same enemy forces.

Another report reaching here from Washington says that Lord Mountbatten will visit Australia to confer with General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in the Southwest Pacific.

Enemy Strategy Revealed

Domei

LISBON, August 26.—Although the appointment of the Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southeastern Asia has been announced with much fanfare, nothing has been made known as to the power he will wield. There is a strong observation, however, that the American air force stationed at

(Continued on Page 2)

Press Comments

Saturday, August 28
ASAHI—Soviet World Policy
TOKYO SHIMBUN—U.S. Air Force in China

Soviet World Policy

ASAHI—The intense interest of the Soviet Union in the Balkans was fully manifest even at the time of the visit of Molotov in Berlin in October, 1940. We pointed out the other day in these columns the sharp heightening in this interest in connection with the second front issue.

Both from the geographical and historical points of view, Turkey forms the pivotal center of this Balkan problem. Turkey is being tousled among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union, hemmed in between rival interests, endeavoring the while to maintain her neutrality. Her position is not an enviable one and merits our sympathy. We earnestly hope that the Turkish Government will not take the wrong step under the pressure of circumstances.

Is it true that Turkey, as reported, has begun maneuvering for the formation of a Balkan Confederation including Rumania and Bulgaria under the instigation of the Anglo-American camp? We have no confirmation, but according to the report of our correspondent at Sofia, the Soviet Government has notified Turkey that the Kremlin regards the Balkans within the Soviet sphere of influence and, consequently, all political actions in the Balkans must be taken with the understanding of the Soviet Government and, in consequence of this notification, the Turkish diplomatic service has ceased its Balkan maneuvers. In the light of this report, the story does not seem to be a mere wild rumor.

The War and the Working Classes, a magazine devoted to international affairs published in Moscow, in its editorial also opposes all activities whether for the confederation of all European States or of the Balkans, criticizing with particular vehemence the so-called plan of East European confederation. The editorial takes the stand that "In the reconstruction of Europe, nay the world, it is only natural that the Soviet Union, the biggest country in Europe and a nation which has fully demonstrated its military demonstrated its military strength in the current war, should take over part of the leadership."

Moreover, it is reported that Ambassador Maisky, who had been recalled from London just before the Quebec conference, is now in Teheran, while Ambassador Litvinov, who had been recalled from Washington in the very midst of the Quebec conference in a diplomatically significant manner, has arrived in Cairo. If these reports are correct, then we may regard them, together with the editorial above, as evidence of the recently strengthened interest of the Soviets in West Asia and North Africa.

The Soviets, in manifesting a subtle friendly attitude toward the French puppet regime in Algeria and in sending a representative there, cannot be considered to be acting merely by way of developing People's Front operations, but should rather be thought as carrying out a consistent international policy such as indicated above.

The Soviet ambition in the Balkans has already become an unmistakable historic fact. There is also Iran, which is the object of the traditional Russian southward advance policy. It appears that the Soviet Union is also planning to secure a voice in the affairs of North Africa. This should be regarded as a deliberate retaliation upon the United States and Britain for their crafty conspiracy to use the fighting strength they have been able to draw away from Europe on account of the sacrifices made by the Soviet Union for monopolizing all the profits to be derived from the war. If we delve a little deeper, we see that the world policies of the Anglo-American camp and the Soviet Union, so fundamentally at variance and in friction, are now on the verge of a frontal clash.

The acute rivalry between the British and Russian Empires, prior to the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1907, is an unmistakable historic fact. Today, too in so far as the Soviet Union endeavors to follow in the

(Continued on Page 2)

French Rebel Issue Bares Disunity Of Anti-Axis as Recognition Varies

Domei

BERLIN, August 27.—Further discrepancy of opinion in the anti-Axis camp has been disclosed by the fact that while America, Britain, and Canada only gave conditional recognition to the French Committee for National Liberation of the French rebel faction, Soviet Russia very ironically gave full recognition.

Berlin political circles, commenting on this ridiculous disparity in the anti-Axis camp, say:

"The Soviet Government recognized the French Committee for National Liberation as the representative of the rights of the French Republic, but both the United States and Britain gave their recognition only with various stipulations, and reserved the right of France's political freedom in the future.

"In other words, according to the recognition given by America and Britain, the French Committee is bestowed with nothing more than mere colonial rights. Moreover, it was stipulated that the French Rebel army give greater positive cooperation hereafter to the anti-Axis forces.

"The Soviet Union, on the other hand, seeks to grasp the right of speaking on the occasion of the future disposition of the French Empire by securing the French Committee's gratitude by giving unconditional recognition.

"The anti-Axis camp has again revealed on the present occasion that all its members are extremely out of step, each one going his own way with only his own selfish interests in view."

Domei

LISBON, August 27.—Chungking has recognized the French Committee of National Liberation, the Chungking Foreign Office announced today, according to Chungking reports. The French Committee is now recognized by the United States, Britain, Canada, Brazil and Chungking.

KING BORIS SAID OUT OF DANGER

Nation Seen Concerned Over Health of Ruler As Cabinet Holds Meet

Domei

SOFIA August 27.—A bulletin issued this afternoon on the condition of King Boris III, who is suffering from a heart attack, stated that His Royal Majesty has shown signs of improvement, which gives room for hope that provided no further complications occur, the danger has passed for the time being.

Condition Improves

Domei

BERLIN, August 27.—The condition of King Boris III of Bulgaria was much improved today and he will be soon out of danger if no complications set in, according to the official announcement issued today.

The King's condition was so serious yesterday that the Bulgarian Cabinet met in urgent session, and former premiers of the country were called to an important conference

The statement issued today reads: "The King became ill several days ago, and his condition was very serious from the very beginning. But today, his condition has much improved, and if no complications set in, he will soon be out danger."

News Causes Shock

The announcement of the sudden illness of King Boris III of Bulgaria has shocked the entire nation, and it is generally observed that the King's illness will have considerable political and military effects, according to telephone messages from Berlin to the Asahi.

The Bulgarian Cabinet held an urgent two-hour session late last night. In view of the recent situation in Bulgaria, political quarters of the country are now in the midst of a a very strained atmosphere, and future developments are being watched with keen interest.

Female Labor in England

Domei

LISBON, August 27.—More than 2,500,000 married women, and over 90 per cent of the 3,500,000 unmarried women between the ages of 18 and 40 in England are at present employed in war work, announced Labor Minister Ernest Bevin today, according to London reports.

War Dead Families For Yasukuni Rites Chosen by Manchou

Domei

HSINKING, August 27.—A total of 150 bereaved families of war dead have been selected by the Manchoukuo Government to be sent to Tokyo to participate in the special enshrinement festival at the Yasukuni Shrine from September 10 to September 11, it was disclosed. Additional 67 families, invited by the Nippon and Manchoukuo central patriotic associations, will join the party to Tokyo.

NEWS BRIEFS

Unknown Sub Sinks Ship

Domei

ISTANBUL, August 27.—A Turkish motorship, bound for this port, was attacked and sunk by a submarine of unknown nationality at the entrance to the Straits of Dardanelles, last night. First subjected to machine-gun fire, the submarine shelled the ship after she had been abandoned by her crew. Six crew members and five passengers were saved.

Petain, von Rundstedt Meet

Domei

VICHY, August 27.—Chief of State Marshal Philippe Petain met Colonel-General Gerd von Rundstedt, Commander-in-Chief of the German Forces in West Europe, at a certain place in the Vichy suburbs, today. With Premier Pierre Laval also present, various questions were discussed in a spirit of perfect mutual understanding, the French Information Bureau announced tonight.

Aoki Back in Peking

Domei

PEKING, August 27.—Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki returned to Peking this afternoon at 4:30 p.m. from his inspection trip to Tientsin and Kalgan. This evening, he was the guest of honor at the dinner given by President Juichi Tsushima of the North China Development Company.

MURATA IS ASTOUNDED BY SUMATRA'S WEALTH

Adviser Pleased With Island Development

Domei

MEDAN, August 27.—Shozo Murata, Adviser to the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines, had been busily occupied since his arrival in Palembang on August 13 inspecting the condition of the military administration and industrial development in Sumatra. After touring the various provinces by car, Adviser Murata arrived in Medan yesterday and spoke as follows with regard to his impressions of new-born Sumatra.

"The maintenance of peace and order is very good in Sumatra. It is most gratifying that the greatest emphasis is being placed on the development of industries. I had heard much about Sumatra natural resources, but I was completely astounded with the boundless wealth of this territory. People speak of the abundant resources of the old Dutch Indies, but it seems to me that this is so because Sumatra is included.

"It is borne home to me with greater force now that Japan at present must hasten to develop and obtain Sumatra's resources first of all. The management of the enormous estates in the provinces of the eastern coast entails tremendous difficulties, but Japan, in her role of a constructor, perforce has to shoulder these hardships. As this is a construction for the execution of war, the work equal to 300 years of Dutch undertaking must be accomplished in a short space of one or two years."

UPROAR REIGNS IN WASHINGTON; WELLES QUITS

Move Unconfirmed—Foreign Post Rumor Fades for Resignee

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 27.—Confusion continued to reign in the United States State Department as reports from Washington, tonight, revealed that there will be no mission by Sumner Welles to Moscow or to South America, as speculated, after he leaves his post as Undersecretary of State.

Meanwhile, the United Press reported that Welles had informed the members of the diplomatic corps in Washington, by letter, that President Roosevelt had accepted his resignation. But so far there is no official confirmation.

However, the United Press flatly denied that Welles had sent long personal letters to various foreign envoys and ambassadors in Washington with whom he had been associated. Letters dated August 22, the day before Welles left for a few day's rest in Maine, the communication stated, disclose that the President had accepted Welles' resignation and that he was no longer officially connected.

Well-informed quarters stated that the likelihood of any new diplomatic post for Welles has faded fast—that the break was complete.

There was much talk in the capital that Norman Armour, American Ambassador to Argentina, who is in Washington, would succeed Welles, but this was also speculation.

Breckenridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State, who is specially popular on Capitol Hill, might be the choice of the President.

Meanwhile, Washington is buzzing with strong talk of the conflict between Hull and Welles. The Washington Evening Star came out with a front-page cartoon showing Roosevelt and Secretary Stephen Early staring at the State Department Building which has been turned upside down with the President exlaiming, "Say, who did that?" It was the generally accepted version that Welles' temperament was the culprit.

MINISTRY WILL COMPILE NIPPON EMPIRE HISTORY

Authentic Work to Be Completed in 15 Years

The Education Ministry will undertake the compilation of an authentic history of the Japanese Empire from the ancient days to the present under a 15-year plan, beginning next year. The matter of establishment of a preparatory committee for the compilation was submitted to the Cabinet meeting yesterday and it is expected that an official announcement will be made soon.

The committee is to be composed of about 25 members selected from among officials and authorities on various subjects, and will be headed by the Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe. Upon completion, the compilation will have been the first undertaking of its kind in 1,000 years, the last having been during the days of Emperor Daigo.

The compilation of an authentic history will clarify the ideals of the founding of the Japanese Empire and will doubtlessly contribute toward the victorious consummation of the war, as well as elucidating to the Greater East Asia peoples the true principles of Japan's national structure.

ON TO CHUNGKING . . . the silver wings of Imperial Army planes glitter in the China sun, as they speed onward, determined to crush the enemy who dare to offer resistance against their smashing air might. (Passed by War Ministry)

WAR FLASH

Air Battle in North

Domei

BERLIN, August 27.—The Fuehrer's Headquarters issued the following announcement regarding a giant aerial battle staged in the Arctic Ocean: "German fighter planes gave battle to a Soviet formation consisting of 50 planes that attacked a German convoy in the Arctic Ocean and shot down 26 enemy raiders. No damage was suffered by the German air unit."

E. Front Battle Rages

Domei

BERLIN, August 27.—Soviet forces lost a total of 218 Soviet tanks on the Eastern Front yesterday, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today. "German forces operating on the Mius Front scored new war results as powerful Reich units attacked the flanks and rear lines of the Soviet forces and put them to rout. Numerous prisoners and war trophies were captured by the Germans in this engagement. The Soviet offensive in the Isyum sector was also repulsed by the Germans, who launched counter-attacks and closed up the enemy's wedge. Around Kharkov, Soviet forces, after a preliminary bombardment, attacked Reich units south and west of the city, employing tanks and planes. The German forces, however, repulsed the attackers who lost more than 100 tanks in this battle. Soviet forces, west and southwest of Orel, with the support of powerful air units, launched an offensive yesterday, but they failed to pierce German positions. The Soviet forces suffered tremendous losses in men, tanks and other arms."

Port of Catania Raided

Domei

ROME, August 27.—German air forces bombed the port of Catania and scored direct hits on a medium-sized enemy ship, while Italian submarines torpedoed two anti-Axis speed boats off Sicily, the Italian High Command announced this afternoon.

India's Battle Must Be Won by Indians, To Intrude Is Impertinent, Shaw Says

Domei

LISBON, August 27.—According to a report from London, George Bernard Shaw, Britain's stormy petrel, declined an invitation to join the Council for International Recognition of Indian Independence, typically declaring that, "India's business is not my personal business: my intrusion into Indian affairs would be impertinence. India's battle must be won by the Indians." Shaw endorsed the movement, however, saying in a letter to the secretary of the Council that he was, "probably at one with the signatories to the invitation as to making India a separate and self-governing power."

Continue Exploitation

Domei

LISBON, August 27.—Despite the refusal of the people to support Britain in the present hostilities, the British authorities in India are seeking every possible means to exploit the country in the furtherance of their imperialistic aims. The latest New Delhi report says Sir Henry Twyman, governor of the Central Provinces, demanded the Indian population to invest all their savings in Indian defense loans, thus contributing their share toward the British war effort as well as eliminating the threat of inflation.

NEW MEET DUE IN U.S. CAPITAL

Churchill Takes Rest In Canada—Radio Speech Postponed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 27.—President Roosevelt returned to Washington from Ottawa today, according to Washington reports.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 27.—While the moves of Prime Minister Winston Churchill have been kept secret since the conclusion of the Quebec Conference, the following communique was issued today at Quebec:

"Prime Minister Churchill has been resting for the past several days at a fishing resort meanwhile keeping in contact wth Quebec by telephone and special emissaries. He is expected to meet President Roosevelt at Washington early next week."

With regard to Churchill's radio speech, the communique said that the broadcast will be made at 5 p.m. on August 31 (Greenwich Time) or 2 a.m. on September 1 (Japan Time).

Broadcast Postponed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 26.—Prime Minister Churchill's scheduled broadcast from Ottawa, Sunday evening, has been postponed till August 31, according to Quebec reports. No explanation, however, is given for the change.

Will Meet Next Week

Domei

LISBON, August 27.—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill will probably meet again at Washington next week, and at the conference will also be present British Foreign Secretary Eden and Secretary of State Cordell Hull, according to the Daily Mail, it is reported from London. A joint statement on the diplomatic policy of the two nations will be issued upon conclusion of the coming conference at Washington, it is also reported.

Saudi Princes Visit India

Domei

ISTANBUL, August 27.—Two sons of King Ibn Saud of Saudi-Arabia arrived at New Delhi today, according to reports reaching here from New Delhi. They are to inspect economic conditions of India, it is reported.

Polls Due in New Zealand

Domei

LISBON, August 27.—New Zealand Premier Peter Fraser announced today that the New Zealand House of Representatives will be dissolved on August 31, and a general election held in September, according to reports from Wellington.

F.D.R.'s Wife Visits Anzacs

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 27.—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, arrived today at Auckland, New Zealand. She will shortly leave for Australia, it is reported from Auckland.

NIPPON PLANES KEEP POUNDING FOES IN CHINA

Reports on Attacks Against Enemy Bases Announced by Army

Domei

NANKING, August 27.—The Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China issued an announcement on the bombing of Chungking, Wanshien and Lingling by the Japanese Air Units during the week just ended, as follows:

On August 20, Japanese Air Units attacked Kweilin and shot down five enemy P-40 type planes, which were on patrol duty, one of which is not confirmed.

On August 23 a surprise attack was made on Chungking and Wanshien by large formations of Japanese fighter and bomber planes, during which the factory areas in the outskirts of the city were blasted and set ablaze.

Down 8 Planes

In air duels with more than 10 enemy planes of the P-40 and P-43 types, Japanese gunners shot down eight, of which three are unconfirmed.

The Japanese Air Unit that raided Wanshien blasted the wharf and military installations there inflicting heavy damages upon them. The Japanese planes also damaged one large-sized ship and sank several small vessels.

The Japanese loss for this day consisted of one plane which did not return to the base.

Meanwhile, another Japanese Air Unit made a surprise attack on Lingling, but the enemy took to flight, leaving not a single machine on the spot.

On August 24, Japanese Air Units followed up their previous attack on Wanshien, bombing the wharf, defense equipment and military establishments. In attacks on large-sized enemy ships fleeing from the scene of the attack, Japanese planes sank one large-sized vessel and heavily damaged two others.

Enemy Retreats

Meanwhile, due to the ferocity and effectiveness of Japanese attacks, the enemy have fled into the hinterlands in an endeavor to conserve their fighting strength. Moreover, as they are afraid of meeting the frontal attacks of the Japanese Forces, they have resorted to guerilla warfare.

Enemy planes did appear in the skies over the Wuhan area on August 21 and 24, but they fell easy prey to the Japanese Air Units. The Japanese claimed as many as three B-24 machines and one P-40 on August 21, and six B-24 planes and four P-40 craft on August 24. One of the latter, however, is not confirmed.

The American air force in China, in utter disregard of this heavy loss, has not ventured to make any changes in its tactics, and the blind bombing of its members is proving responsible for the killing and injuring of innocent people, thus inflaming popular antipathy against them.

Chungking Decline Noted

The menacing decline of Chungking's political influence after six years of resistance against Japan is pointed out in an article by Rogov appearing in a recent issue of the Soviet magazine "War and Working Class," according to a Moscow report to the Mainichi.

The writer is an authority on China and claims to have made an extensive tours of the China Front

(Continued on Page 2)

Canada Sees Labor Move

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 27.—A new political affiliation, the Labor Progressive Party, was organized in Canada at the meeting in Toronto of 500 delegates, representing farmers, laborers and middle class people, according to dispatches from Toronto.

The aims of the new party are to organize the labor class and be the guiding body in Canada's labor movement. However, the following platform was given as the immediate objective of the party:

1. The immediate opening of an offensive against the European mainland.
2. Strengthen cooperation between the laborers, farmers and the government for increase of war production.
3. Recognition of the status of women laborers and youth laborers of above 18 years.

LITERARY MEN END 2ND MEET

Make Many Decisions On New Asia Culture--Adopt Thanks Resolve

The plenary session of the Second Greater East Asia Literary Conference opened at 1 p.m. on the last day of the conference yesterday. Reports were submitted on what had transpired at the various committee meetings in the forenoon by Hidemi Kon, Kenzo Nakajima and Jun Kawata. In response to the ardent reports on many constructive decisions, Chairman Kan Kikuchi promised that all efforts will be made to carry out the resolutions adopted at the committee meetings.

Following this a resolution of thanks to the men at the front was unanimously adopted at the suggestion of one of the Chinese representatives. To this Major-General Kenryo Sato, chief of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry who was present a visitor, responded as follows:

"Needless to say the current great war is for the liberation of East Asia. It is quite obvious that with the emancipation of East Asia a new and true culture will be born. I am sure that brave men at the front upon receipt of the resolution of thanks from the Greater East Asia Literary Conference, which symbolizes the new East Asia culture of the future, will grasp with deeper significance the aim and meaning of the struggle now being waged and their courage and spirit will be enhanced a hundredfold."

Prize-Winners Announced

Next, the names of those receiving the literary prizes were announced as follows:

Japan:
- Atsuo Oki for "Songs on the Sea"
- Soichi Shoji for "Madame Chen"

Manchoukuo:
- Shih Chun for "Fertile Land"
- Chueh Ching for "A Narrow Golden Gate"

China:
- Yu Chieh for "Collection of Short Stories" and "Impressions of Japan"
- Yuan Hsi for "Sea Shells"

The "regular" Greater East Asia Literary Prize was not offered this year, and the above writers were given what would be called second prizes. Certificates and ¥2,500 each were awarded to each of the chosen writers.

Reports were next given on the present conditions in the literary worlds of Japan, Manchoukuo, China, Mongolia, Chosen and Taiwan by the various representatives. Also, it was decided that the site of the next year's conference would be left to the decision of the General Affairs Section as both Nanking and Hsinking had been suggested.

The conference was brought to a close at 5:00 p.m. after the reading of a resolution by Ashihei Hino.

Nippon Planes Keep Pounding Foes in China

(Continued from Page 1)

beside inspecting conditions in 15 provinces in the Chinese hinterland as well as in the Shanghai area and Manchoukuo several years ago.

He enumerates the weak points of the Chungking regime as follows:

"1. Tendency for cooperation with the Nanking Government is prevalent within the regime.

"2. Chungking leaders, on the one hand, and the Chinese Communist Party, the Eighth Road Army and the New Fourth Army, on the other, are opposed to each other.

"3. The plan for reorganizing Chungking forces has failed, and they lacking in modern war equipment.

"4. Economic mobilization has failed."

Within the Chiang regime, the writer, continues, there are many leaders in responsible positions who insist on surrender, and their activities have weakened Chungking's political power remarkably.

Some Stress Peace

Moreover, former Chungking statesmen who are now in Hankow are stressing the meaninglessness of further resistance and the necessity of concluding peace with Japan.

Meanwhile, Chungking has begun to apply military pressure upon the Communist Party, the Eighth Road Army and the New Fourth Army in order to exterminate them. The Chungking army is now detailing fresh divisions, ammunition and provisions into the area in which the Eighth Road Army and the New Fourth Army operate in order to bring about a natural collapse of these forces.

At the outset of 1939, Chungking officially announced the commencement of the organization of a new army consisting of 80 divisions, in accordance with the decisions made at its military conference, and the general impression was that preparations for a general offensive had started. Three years have elapsed, however, and plan has not been realized.

Moreover, economic reorganization has failed. Although China has enormous war resources, Chungking has failed to develop them. Old fashioned munitions plants cannot meet even half the demand of the Chungking forces.

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

footsteps of the Czar or even to strengthen the Czarist policy, a clash with Britain is an inevitable destiny. With a United States seeking to inherit British possessions even while keeping in step with Britain the silent conflict has become intricate and many sided.

In spite of these rivalries, however, we may consider it a safe guess that so long as the current war continues, the three Powers are not likely to fight so lightly in the open. We need only point out that the deep-rooted causes of conflict among them are making it difficult for the United States and Britain to achieve their inordinate ambitions.

U.S. Air Force in China

TOKYO SHIMBUN—As if in correspondence with the counter-offensive in the South Pacific, the United States air force in rebel China has of late grown active, but has been severely punished for its pains by the Japanese Army Air Force. Since early in July, 59 American planes have been shot down. The Japanese military authorities recognize the fact that the Americans have grown quite earnest in their counter-offensive but the more they agitate the higher their sacrifices are mounting. The severe damage caused by the Japanese Air Force on enemy air bases is making it difficult for the Americans to carry out their cherished attack on Tokyo.

Such an attack, of course, is not impossible. In fact, it is on the assumption that it is quite possible that we have made all the preparations and precautions. It is clear to the most dull-witted that in order to make the possibility bigger the Americans must advance their air bases nearer east. For that the Chungking forces must cooperate with the United States air force. In spite of this obvious necessity, a sore friction is reported to exist between them and is preventing smooth cooperation. Among the various reasons for this friction may be mentioned the fact that Chungking's propaganda toward the United States in regard to Japan has been fully of absurd lies.

Chiang Kai-shek gave a ridiculously exaggerated account of the adventure of a single plane sent to Taiwan in order to lure the American air force, creating the impression that it was quite easy to make a raid on Japan with China as the the base. The American airmen who went to Chungking in that belief, however, soon found that they had been neatly duped and since then they have refused to believe anything Chungking told them. They are refusing to join the Chiang Army also because they don't trust Chungking any more. Thus Chiang is paying dearly for his lying propaganda.

Recently Chungking has incurred the resentment of American newspaper correspondents by severely censoring their dispatches and suppressing many of them. A strong protest has been lodged with the Chungking authorities and the Americans have established bureaus of information in various parts of Chungking-ruled China by way of retaliation for Chungking's efforts to prevent the truth from leaking out to America. The fact that the Americans have established bases of their own, and Washington is allowing them to have their own way, even to ignore Chungking's orders, shows the extent to which they have lost faith in Chungking. The same distrust and contempt had made them put up signs in their concessions: "Chinamen and dogs keep out."

Lin Yu-tang, now in America, is violently protesting against the lack of understanding shown by the United States toward Chungking but he forgets that Chiang and even Soong Mei-ling, who strove so hard to deepen American understanding, have begun advocating self-reliance in their tardy realization that the United States and Britain are untrustworthy. They may be preaching self-reliance merely for home consumption and are still relying quite hard on the United States and Britain in reality but they have no way of bridging the gap between the American air force in rebel China and the Chungking Army.

Axis Planes Raid Algiers

Domei

LISBON, August 27.—Anti-Axis Headquarters announced today that Axis air forces bombed Algiers for the first time in several months causing considerable damages, according to Algiers reports.

TRIP TO JAPAN INSPIRES LWIN

Visit Impresses Head Of Party From Burma; Cooperation Pledged

Domei

RANGOON, August 28.—Wholehearted admiration of and reliance on Japan were expressed by U Ba Lwin, the first Burmese Ambassador to Bangkok, in a statement entitled "Impressions of Inspection Tour in Wartime Japan," issued yesterday. Mr. Lwin went to Japan during May, leading a party of inspection consisting of 25 members, and returned to the homeland on Thursday. He was appointed Ambassador to Thailand on his way home from Japan.

His statement follows:

"Our party spent an enjoyable and profitable six weeks in Japan. It was our luck that we had the golden opportunity to learn directly about various problems in that country. We received the most cordial reception there from all people, from Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo down to peasants. We shall never forget their kindness and sincerity. Wherever we went, we were welcomed as if we were blood relatives. This was symbolic of the matchless family spirit of Japan.

Visited Other Areas

"Furthermore, we had the opportunity of visiting Thailand, Shonan, Taiwan and the Philippines where we inspected general conditions which were featured by preparations and construction in every sphere of endeavor. Boundless efforts to give full cooperation in this Gargantuan strife for existence and liberation were being made by all countries under Japan's guidance. These efforts are still being continued.

"We do not hesitate to declare that we are confident that Japan will win through this war to the last. We find Japan in three phases, Japan of Gods, Japan of warriors and Japan of Industries.

"The fact that East Asia can do much in all fields of human activities, spiritual and material, has been amply proved. The serious strife now going on offers eloquent testimony to the sincerity and eagerness of East Asia to restore its rights. We, East Asiatics, have no more demand than the right to be born and be politically independent and Japan is engaged in the sacred movement of renovation with this ideal.

Strongly Impressed

"The exhaustive preparations for moral and material mobilization which were being made by the countries we visited gave us strong impressions. The grand family spirit, national unity, loyalty to the Sovereignty and the State, patriotism and the spirit of public service and sacrifice possessed by the Japanese people have a very profound significance. We are convinced that Japan is a country fraught with the spirit of Yamato-Damashii, Bushido and fervant patriotism. Indeed, Japan is a country of true heroes and warriors. Every Japanese is ready to make the supreme sacrifice to the Sovereign and his fatherland.

We have been inspired and encouraged by the Spartan mode of living of the Japanese. Japan is a splendid country and the Japanese people are charming. Their national history of 2,600 years and the unbroken line of the Imperial Family have contributed materially to Japan's rise to the status of one of the greatest Powers of the world.

Leader and Friend

"Japan is the leader of all the Asiatic peoples and at the same time their friend. Co-existence and coprosperity form the unshakable foundation of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Japan's aim is to liberate all the Asiatic peoples from alien rule, exploitation, poverty and serfdom and to give the greatest service and sacrifice in order to bring about ever-lasting peace and prosperity of the world and thereby to establish happiness of humanity.

"Japan forms the pivot of a wheel and all other countries in the Co-Prosperity Sphere are spokes of the wheel. All of us are in the relationship of mutual-dependence and inseparability. Our destiny is in sharing life or death together.

"Japan, bound by the sacred duty of leading the destiny of us all, as the leader of Asiatic peoples, took up arms against the United States and Britain. During our tour, Burma regained freedom with the assistance of Japan. We have no words to express our gratitude for this.

Duty Emphasized

"Burma has allied itself with Japan and is offering all-out cooperation to it. The duty of us, members of the inspection party to Japan, is to utilize the experiences gained during the course of the trip, to contribute to Japan and Burma. We are now overwhelmed with joy over returning to an independent Burma.

"What we have learned from our intercourses with great leaders of Japan's political, cultural, economic and educational fields will materially contribute to the solution of the problems lying before us. We are well aware of the fact that at this grave juncture, Burma has to play a decisive role and are fully convinced that she will play the part with her traditional methods and in the spirit of Burma's true culture and religion."

2nd Front Demand By Soviet Union Totally Rejected

(Continued from Page 1)

Chungking and the 14th air corps will be placed under his command.

Mountbatten's first statement following the announcement of his appointment was:

"It is a great honor to have been appointed Commander-in-Chief in Southeastern Asia, and I feel pride in that the American and British forces will fight side-by-side with the Chungking Army."

Asked point-blank by American newspapermen what strategy he was planning against the Japanese forces, he is reported to have replied that he could not reveal a word.

A Reuter dispatch, reflecting the views of the British military authorities, today gave the following report:

"The Southeastern Asiatic Forces will in all probability use Ceylon Island as its base and design a counter-attack on the East Asiatic Co-Prosperity Sphere hand-in-hand with the American counter-attack to be made on the Philippines and the Dutch East Indies under General MacArthur in the Southwest Pacific.

"The area of operations is large and the strategic plan and its execution will be accompanied by serious difficulties. As a preparatory stage for the strategic plan, hegemony of the Bay of Bengal must first be secured. Also, the Nicobar Islands off the western coast of Malai Peninsula and the southern coast of Burma and the Andaman Islands which would serve as advance bases should first be re-captured. As the second stage, a large-scale surprise landing will be made.

"The foregoing operations, however, will merely be skirmishes prior to a full-fledged general offensive on the Japanese Forces. Only after the Burma area has been recaptured and a blood-transfusion route opened to Chungking, will a bombing on the Japanese mainland be launched."

Japan's Position Strong

Hanson Baldwin, famous military commentator of the New York Times, again pointed out Japan's strategic advantage, in a weekly war review, according to an Asahi dispatch from Lisbon on Friday.

"Anti-Axis forces have not yet attacked the main resistance lines of the Japanese," writes Baldwin. "The Japanese have not suffered severe losses.

"Like Germany, Japan lies in the center of the theater of war and naturally has both the advantages and disadvantages of the 'inner line position.' Japan maintains short commissary lines but she is in danger of possible encirclement.

"The circle, however, very large and strong at present. But we must constrict this circle gradually. For this purpose, attacks should be made from a number of places.

"Every part of the circle has an extremely important role and if we fail in the encirclement operations at one point, the whole process of offensive will fail."

SCREW TACTICS USED ON SPAIN

Britain Seen Applying Diplomatic Pressure To Gain Selfish Aims

Domei

LISBON, August 27.—At his recent conference with General Francisco Franco, Ambassador Samuel Hoare loudly criticized Spain's neutral attitude by using selfish arguments, and finally submitted the British Government's note to General Franco according to London reports.

It is interpreted that, taking advantage of various economic difficulties now confronting Spain, the British Government has brought diplomatic pressure to bear on General Franco.

A Reuter correspondent on the instruction of the British Foreign Office, reported as follows:

"Ambassador Samuel Hoare submitted frank appeals regarding the dissatisfaction of the British Government to General Franco, and finally gave him Britain's special notice of complaint.

"At the conference, various complaints of the British Government against the favorable attitude shown by the Spanish Government toward Axis nations, were discussed. Britain's dissatisfaction not only concerns the attitude and policy of Spain toward Tangiers and Morocco, but also the administration policies in Spain. Pointing out various instances Hoare asked General Franco to accord equal treatment to both belligerent sides.

"Various reports are now being circulated regarding the recent parley, namely, that the British Government gave a certain guarantee of non-interference in Spain's internal administration, and that the conference progressed very smoothly."

Spain Issues Statement

Domei

LISBON, August 27.—Regarding the recent conference between Ambassador Samuel Hoare and General Francisco Franco, Spanish Government authorities issued a statement today, according to Madrid reports.

Main points in the statement are;

1. At the recent conference, both General Franco and Ambassador Hoare confirmed that the two nations are prepared to adjust their views as far as possible, and also to strengthen their relations.

2. The British Government promised to respect the independence and territorial rights of Spain, her colonies and protectorates. During the conference the British Ambassador showed no threatening or antipathetic attitude that might hinder Spain's freedom of action.

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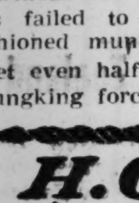
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